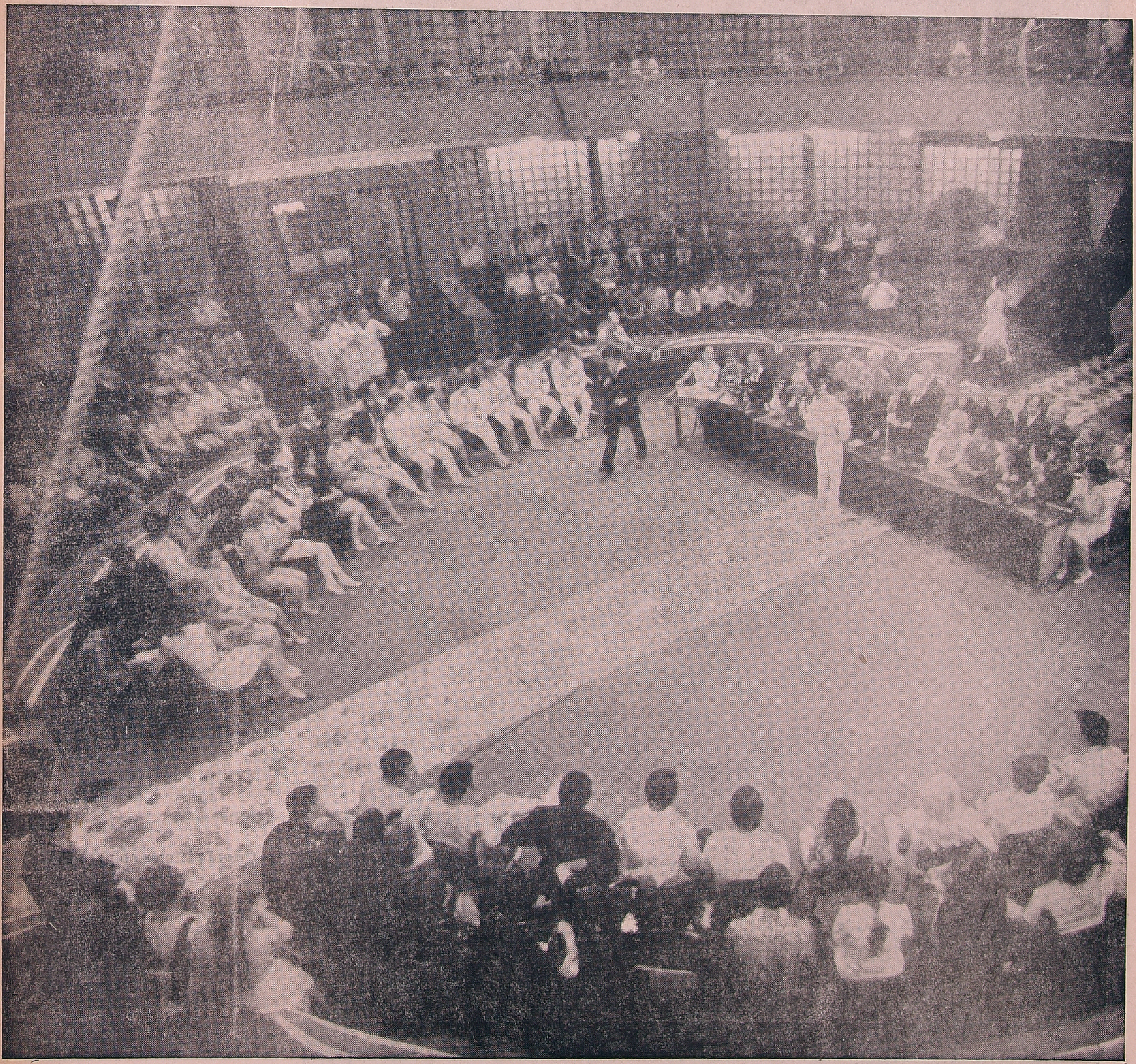
FREE INDIA

36th Year Of Publication ★ February 9, 1975 ★ 20 Paise



The solemn moment of the presentation of graduation Diplomas. (See page 2)

SOUTH INDIA'S FINEST PICTORIAL WEEKLY

The graduation performance attracts a lot of spectators.

CIRCUS

The State School of Circus and Variety-Stage Art in Moscow has been in existence for more than 45 years. It trains acrobats, jugglers, gymnasts, tight-rope walkers, clowns and musicians. Four hundred young men and women from 20 nationalities of the USSR, attend this school, free of any charge. In addition to the general education according to the programme of the secondary school, they study the history of the theatre, the circus and the variety-stage, fine arts, the actor's skill, choreography, make-up, and receive a musical training. On graduation, all the trainees receive invitations to work in circus and variety shows in different parts of the country. During its existence the school has trained more than 2,000 Masters of Circus Art.

(More pictures on page 11)

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36th YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Free India

Founder : E. R. GOVINDAN

Vol. XXXVI | Madras, Sunday, Feb. 9, 1975 | No. 21

New Elphinstone

2nd Glorious Week

Daily 2-45, 6-15 & 9-30

Rekha Cine ARTS

COLLEGE GIRL

(Malayalam)

Starring:

PREM NAZIR, VIDHUBALA BHASI & BAHADUR

Plight Of Illicit Immigrants In U.K.

The plight of Indians who have entered U. K. illegally is graphically described by a Correspondent in a local daily.

Writing from Sutton, (Surrey, U. K.) Mr. K. Parameswaran Nair says:

"ILLEGAL immigrants arrested at port". "Police shadowing boat in the English Channel bringing illegal immigrants, believed to be Indians"—These are almost regular headlines of news items in the British newspapers. To-day, smuggling Asians into Britain is big bussiness. Not a month goes by without pictures in the papers of someone being put back on an airliner that brought him into the country, or the police hustling a frightened looking individual to a detention centre.

How did all this come about? To understand it, one has got to go back about twenty years or so. During the aftermath of World War II in the late forties and early fifties, thousands of Britons emigrated to Australia, New Zealand and Canada to seek a new life for themselves. After almost total destruction, as British industry gradually picked up and began to expand, the need arose for an increased labour force in factories, especially in the unskilled and semi-skilled categories. Thousands of immigrants poured in from the non-white Commonwealth countries, mostly from India, Pakistan (East and West), and the West Indies, which have perpetual mass unemployment and excess of labour. Jobs were easy to find and there were no restrictions, whatsoever, or entry. The industrial belt in the Midlands and the North of England, mostly from where emigration to Australia took place began to fill with the new brown and black residents. The great majority of them were from the lower socio-economic strata in their own countries. Few of them had any formal education in English or their own languages. Years of war and bombing had destroyed thousands of houses in Britain, and the country was nowhere near rebuilding them to cope with the unchecked influx. Friction between the white and non-white communities, in the fields of housing, medical and social amenities, education, etc. began to raise its ugly head. The matter was compounded by the fact that the communities were totally different from one another, in food clothing habits, hygiene, customs and language. Because of the language difficulties, there were real problems of communication. All these resulted in resentment and frustration, but no real efforts were made to overcome them. Political and other parties exploited the situation and fanned the flames of discontent.

FREE ENTRY STOPPED

The Conservative Government of the day had to do something, and something quickly, or the situation would have got out of hand. Plans were laid hurriedly to bring in legislation. Fourteenth June 1962 was to be the target date. Free entry was to stop thereafter. The non-white countries saw this as racial discrimination and said so. There was no attempt by Britain to seek advice or enter into consultation with the Commonwealth countries affected. There was, of course predictable hue and cry and protestations of despair from the Opposition, the Labour Party. To beat the law and the deadline, thousands of immigrants, mostly from the West Indies, but also from India, poured, in by ships and planes during the first two weeks of June. The Bill became Law on June 14, 1962. For the first time in history, Great Britain had to bring in the type of legislation, she had always condemned.

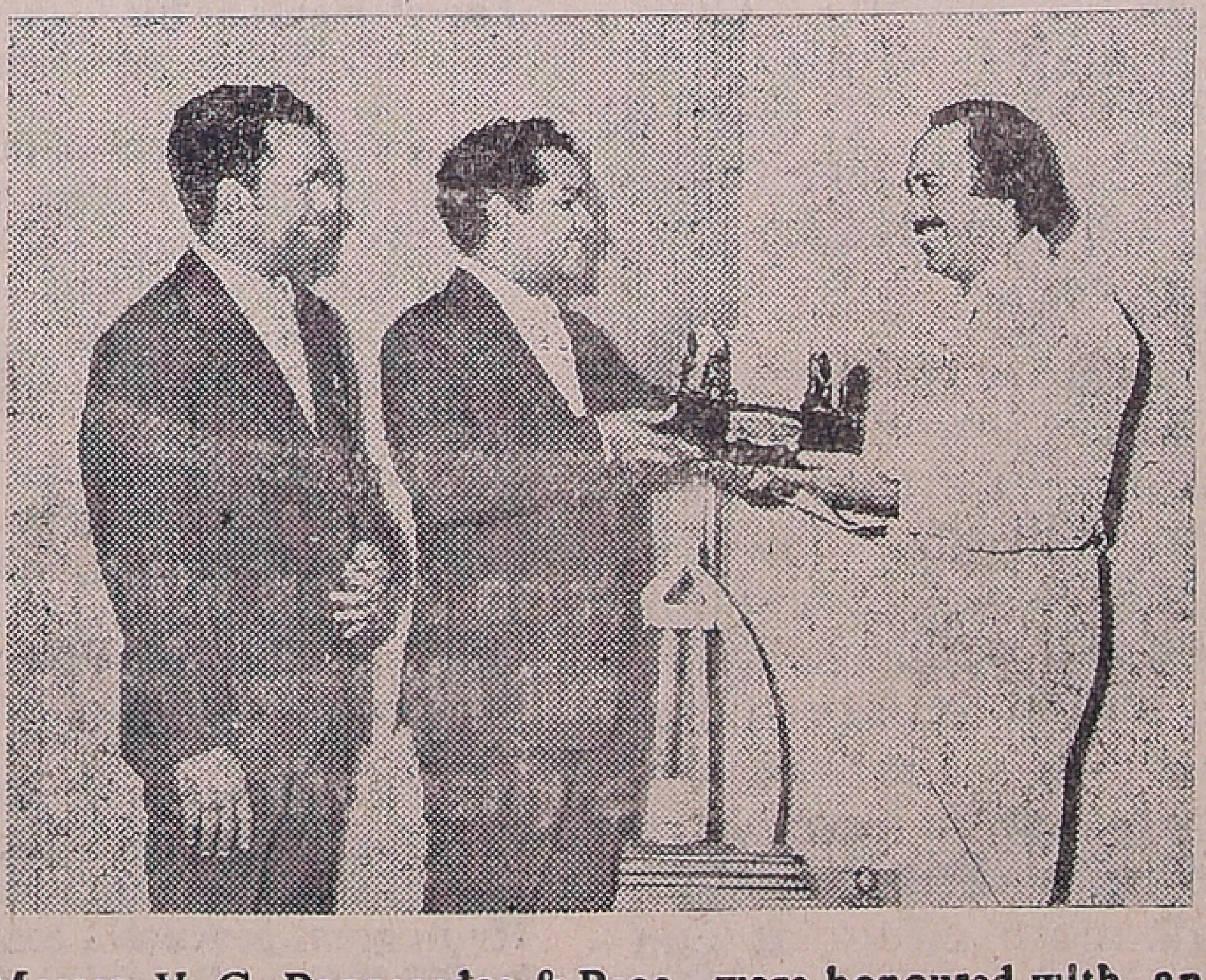
Since then, in varying degrees and at various times, both the Labour Party and the Conservatives, when in power, have turned the screw tighter. As the law stands to-day, the non-whites are not allowed to come in for any length of time to stay (left alone settle), except doctors, nurses, teachers, accountants and a few other professional people, of whom there are shortages in the country. Even a genuine tourist or a temporary visitor to U K. finds himself sometimes, in embarrassing tangles with immigration officers.

SHAMEFUL TRADE

In any sphere, where the law imposes restrictions or impinges on freedom of choice for better or for worse, a form of black market or smuggling results. Immigration into Britain is no exception. Though there is hardly any smuggling now from the West Indies it is quite rampant from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. There are employers in U.K., both white and non-white, who need cheap labour and are prepared to pay a premium for it. Almost all of those smuggled into the country, by the nature of their illegal entry, are prey to their would be employers and susceptible to blackmail. In effect, anyone entering illegally has to lie low and serve out his time as indentured labour. Trading in human suffering has, for some, become a lucrative market. Unscrupulous thugs and crooks, both in this country and in India have jumped on the bandwagon. Illiterate, unsuspecting and gullible men, after handing over their life savings to the agents in India, mostly from the North, are provided with false passports and papers and transported by various means to Belgium or Holland initially. Thereafter, by devious and clandestine channels, attempts are made to land them in different parts of Britain. Some of these seasick wrecks, fished out by the Police from the freezing Channel are often in a pitiable state, mentally and physically. Despite that, it is believed that more get through the cordon than get caught. Whatever the merits, it is a shameful trade in misery and is no better than the slave trade of yore.

It would not be in order for the writer to speak for the

(Contd. on page 10)



Messrs. V. G. Panneerdas & Bros., were honoured with an award for selling the largest number of Bigston TV sets in the City. Picture shows Mr. M. G. Lonisal, Sales Manager, Bigston Television Co., presenting the award to Mr. Panneerdas. Mr. V.G. Santhosham looks on smiling. The function was held at Victory House, Mount Road, last month.

THUS SPAKE THE MAHATMA

People generally fail to see Beauty in Truth, the ordinary man runs away from and becomes blind to the beauty in it. Whenever men begin to see Beauty in Truth, then true Art will arise.

ASOKA SCENTED BETEL NUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY Feb. 9, 1975.

RIGHT TIME FOR RATIONING

The Union Minister of State for Agriculture and Irrigation, Mr. Shah Nawaz Khan has given the nation some good news. He has said that the country would be "out of the red" with regard to foodgrains during 1974–75.

Recently we published the following interesting food facts: "On an average during a year, we produce at least 100 million tons. If we give an 8 kg. ration to every living Indian, infant or working man, we would require 96 kg. to feed one human being in a year. In other words, one million tons can feed 10 million people and 550 million people could therefore be fed with 55 million tons.

"Working men in their agitations ask for a ration of 12 kg. a month, and if we concede this entirely, we need 82.50 million tons to feed our entire population. Therefore we see that there is enough food in the country, nobody need starve, certainly not 50 per cent of the population."

Mr. Shah Nawaz Khan has said that in the case of foodgrains alone, "we plan to increase production from the level of 110 million tons during 1973–74 to 140 million tons by 1978–79."

This clearly shows that there is enough food—really there is a surplus of it—in the country. There is something wrong with the distribution. It may be because of political corruption or bureaucratic bungling or both.

A real corrective now will be the introduction of statutory rationing throughout the country. Apart from eliminating waste, it will help in assessing the correct requirements of the nation. Already cards have been issued in many parts. With a little more effort, it can be made to cover the entire country. This will save the ruling party from much of the embarrassment during the coming election.

My Life Is An Open Bankbook

Now that money means less, people seem more curious than ever about just how much other people have. Magazines publish interminable lists of the annual incomes of random wage-earners—ordinary folk like the president of General Motors and Joe Namath! and speed-readers who can sprint through "Hamlet" in 17 minutes flat will spend hours moving their lips around those juicy six-figures.

The game is called money-snooping.

Having learned to the last tax-deductible cent the multimillion-dollar contracts of basketball players and talk-show hosts, the money-snoopers are presently peeking into the ledgers of politicians. In the name of better ethics, the old highwayman's cry is going up: "Stand and deliver."

Nobody is quite clear about whether a politician is to be trusted more if he proves to be poor or rich. If he is poor, he may be subject to temptation. If he is rich, he may be subject to conflict of interest. But of one thing everybody feels certain Financial disclosure is in the Public Interest—and ethical questions aside, isn't it fascinating to discover exactly how much property and stock that square-jawed candidate for attorney general has salted away?

* * *

At heart most of us are money-snoopers. The trouble is, a classic case of double standard prevails: Everybody wants to know; nobody wants to tell. In fact, people spend a great deal of effort cultivating an inaccurate impression of how much money they have. Depending on certain profound mysteries of character, that impression can be considerably more or less than actuality.

We feel threatened by those—including the IRS—who know precisely what we are *worth*. Chilling word!

"I would rather be stripped and searched like a convict," one candidate is said to have protested, "than to reveal my private finances."

In their agony, some candidates have suggested that the hounds of the media disclose their finances, too. The hounds naturally, have found good and sufficient reasons why their finances are irrelevant."

When you're It, you're It in the great game of money-snooping; and for now, It is the post-Watergate politician.

* * *

The case that money-snoopers really drool to audit, of course, is the Vice-President-Designate, Nelson A. Rockefeller. Alas, here the developing art of money-snooping may meet its match. The problem is not that the Senate committee of money-snoopers will keep their eye-boggling discoveries confidential but that the rest of us wouldn't be able to comprehend them even if they were made public.

Most money-snoopers' heads go numb at any figure over a couple of million.

Money at its higher altitudes gets to be an abstraction. What is a billion dollars? Poor money-snooper can't measure it in jelly-beans or color-TV sets or round-

(Contd. on page 9)

Lord Mahaveer - The Apostle Of Ahimsa

By K. PARTHASARATHY

Eternity opened its gates – a constellation brilliant,
On the World's horizon blazed, – the angels sang in raptures;
Dame history back to 599 B.C. moves, Mark! Lord Mahaveer,
From Heaven descends, as son of Siddharta and Trisila devi,
King and queen of Vaisali – at Kundagrama, a sylvan suburb
Of the Capital, no ordinary child was he – a celestial light supreme
Come to the earthly tabernacle, to shatter her fetters, fast.

Aghast! the horrors of animal blood-shed sickened the earth,
The blood stained rituals eerie, in tyrannous priestly hands,
A crisis in time, a convulsion in morals, humanity submerged.
But lo! like a thunder bolt, Mahaveer fell on earth, compassion incarnate.
The world shed a tear of joy-heaved a breath of relief,
The birds caged set free, animals and birds fed, butchery stopped;

Breathed too the prisoners – an air of freedom,
To mark His birth devine, to herald Ahimsa's message,
To man earring – the ringing note – all life is one:
Mahaveer, towering everything, ruling every thing, blessing
Life of Kingdoms all – Varthaman Mahaveer, verily preaching
Non – injury as the highest religion, Ahimsa embracing everything.

At thirty renounced he, to fathom depths of penance,
Twelve summers passed, turbulent time tamed,
Yielded Nature her secrets to Baghwan Mahaveer;
The elements at his Command; the senses at his Control,
To him revealed the cosmic law, in creation manifest.

From whence preached did he with a prophetic tongue,
Covering a foot village town and City for thirty years;
The 'Arhat Dharma' – the gospel of liberation
From Karma's shackles – by principles three famed
As 'Three Ratnas', they, the Right faith, Right knowledge
And Right conduct-in Jain philosophy its very core.

Him the world acclaims, Mahavir, the Jina,
Not for his valour and prowess earthly;
Not for his conquests, in battles of the World,
To Carve empires but over Inch-cape rocks,
Himalayan impediments of life spiritual;
Over enemies formidable within, conspiring annihilation.

A self-conquerer supreme, like the wind,
Knowing no obstacles, like a firmament wanting no support.
His mission over, at the age of seventy two,
He in great peace did cast away his mortal coil;
In 527 B.C. at Pavapuri, just before the dawn of a day.
Like a lightning came he, like meteore shone he;
Like the sun, he set, only to wake humanity!
To the sacred call of life-the great gospel of Ahimsa.

The Drama Of The Indian Constitution

By B. SHIVA RAO

It is with mingled feelings that I recall the final session of the Constituent Assembly on 26th November, 1949, in the Central Hall of Parliament House in New Delhi. A spirit of exhilaration filled the air as we repeated the words of the preamble that we adopted the Constitution in the name of the people of India, acknowledging their sovereignty. It was the achievement of a claim first made by that tireless servant of India, Mrs. Annie Besant, before the Joint Parliamentary Committee in London on Montagu's Reforms Bill in 1919 that India would not be satisfied for all time with a Constitution made for her at Westminster. That claim was repeated by Congress leaders on subsequent occasions during the freedom struggle, especially in 1937 when they passed resolutions in several provincial legislatures demanding the establishment of a National Convention to frame free India's Constitution.

THE GLOW OF SATISFACTION

On that wintry morning in 1949, we felt a glow of satisfaction that at long last, after 28 months' sustained effort, directed with admirable precision by the Constitutional Adviser, Sri B.N. Rau, and the Drafting Committee headed by Dr. Ambedkar, we had completed our labours. There was, of course, an element of sadness in that mood. Gandhiji, who had led the freedom movement with consumate skill from 1921 had gone—the victim of an assassin's bullet: even alive, he would probably have stayed away from the function, because it was a Constitution for a partitioned India, brought about on the insistence of a man who, for the part of his public life, was a staunch nationalist. It was Jinnah who had denounced in the Central Legislative Assembly in 1925 the two-nation theory: supporting Pandit Motilal Nehru's resolution for a Round Table Conference or a National Convention to draw up India's Constitution, Jinnah had then declared:

> "India is not a nation we are told. We are a people when the Great War was going on and an appeal was made to India for blood and money—We are not a people not a nation when we ask you for a substantial advance towards responsible government and parliamentary institutions."

Seven years later, at the Round Table Conference in London, during a plenary session Jinnah took me aside to warn me that MacDonald, the Prime Minister, was going to spring a surprise that afternoon by announcing the decision for the separation of Burma. The separation was effected, notwithstanding our opposition, after a separate Round Table Conference for Burma had endorsed the plan.

THE BRITISH GAME

Encouraged by this success retired British civilians like Sir Reginald Craddock attempted to create a movement for the separation of Pakistan. The first reaction of the Muslims to such a proposal is worth recording. A Muslim delegation led by Mr. Yusful Ali told Craddock, who was a member of the Joint Select Committee on the bill that later became the 1935 Constitution, that "Pakistan was a student's scheme which no responsible people had put forward." Pressed by Craddock further, he added, "we have considered it chimerical and impracticable". Not until early 1940 did Jinnah commit himself to Pakistan as the goal of the Muslims–repudiating his own statement of 1925. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Chief Minister of the Panjab, was at first an opponent of the scheme and asked me in the summer that year to ascertain from Rajaji whether he would be prepared to join him in forming a coalition wartime Government at the Centre, with the Congress and Muslims like himself participating in it. When I returned to Lahore a couple of weeks later with Rajaji's approval, Sikandar said, "don't ask me any question, but I am not allowed to break away from Jinnah". That meant the end of his effort to bring into existence a coalition Government for the period of the war ignoring the claim for Pakistan. There was pressure from the British side—the I.C.S. officials in India—to strengthen the movement for partition. Sir Francis Mudie, the Governor of the Panjab, assured Khaliq-uz-Zaman Chaudhuri (the author of "Pathway to Pakistan") in a letter the full text of which was published in his book that all Britons were not like Mountbatten and and Crips (opposed to Pakistan) but favoured the carving of a new State, so that the Soviet Union's influence could be contained within India.

THE MISTAKE

Leftwing Congress leaders unwittingly played into the hands of British reactionaries of the Mudie type in the thirties by their radical programme designed to extinguish the rights and privileges of landlords and princely rulers. As a tactical move in self-defence, these elements threw all their resources and active support into the movement for Pakistan, which Jinnah could never have created by himself, as a potent force. Another mistake of strategy on the part of the left-wing was the withdrawal from office of Congress Ministries on the outbreak of the second world war in the seven provinces in which they wielded power, thus reducing the Congress to a position of weakness in its subsequent negotiations with the viceroy, Lord Linlithgow. Some of them realised their blunder of passing the Quit India resolution in August 1942. Nehru, called me in Bombay a day before the A.I.C.C. meeting for an interview for publication in the *Manchester Guardian*, offering India's assistance to the Allied Powers on an assurance of full freedom at the end of the war. The records of that stage of the freedom struggle prove beyond

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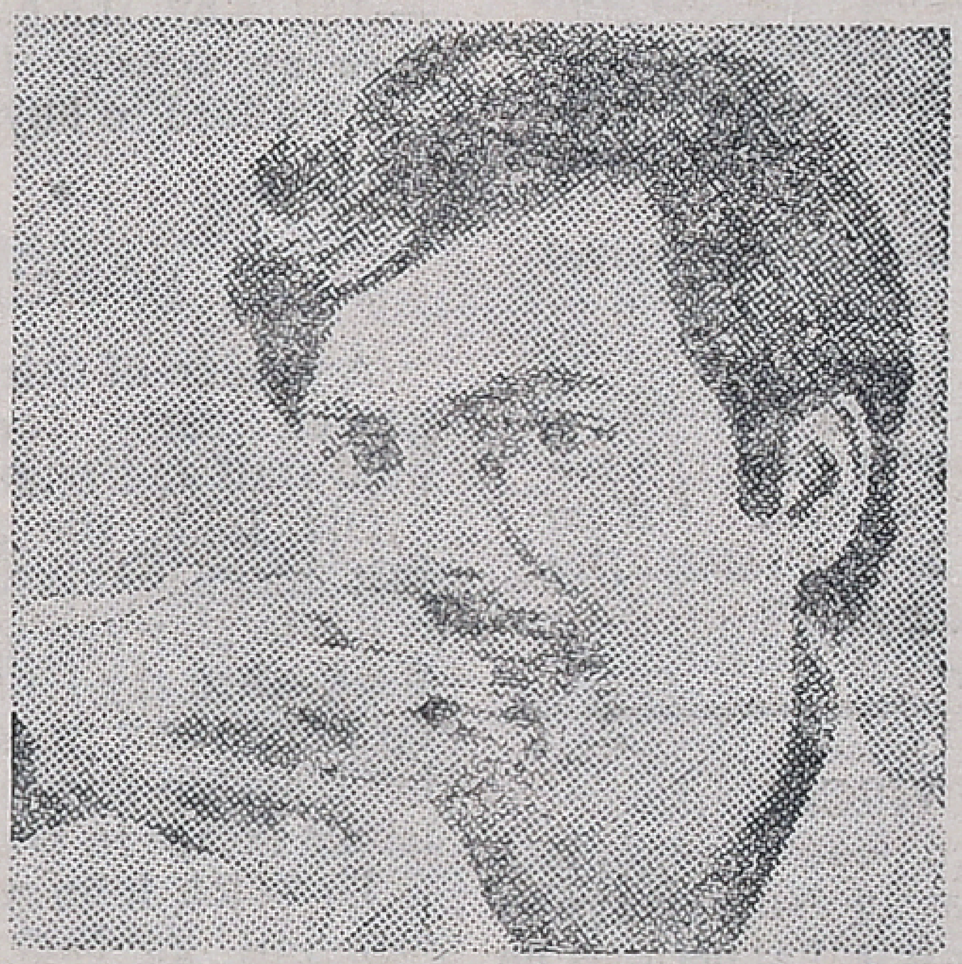
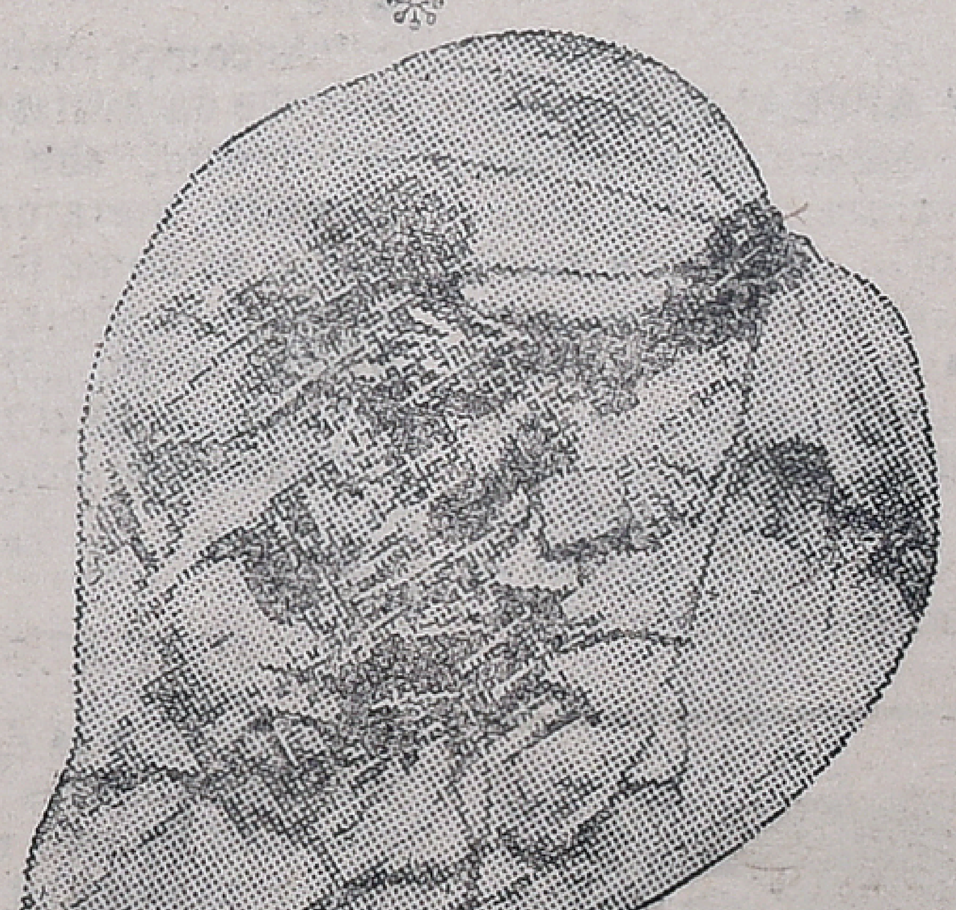
Everything–yes, everything–costs so much more today



except your peace of mind.

Life insurance worth Rs. 2,500/– for 30 years still costs you as little as just one paan a day (say, 25p).*



PRATIBHA 252-IVI-ENG-2

* assuming you are 30 now

Still Peace of mind is within your reach with LIFE INSURANCE.

FUN AND LAUGHTER

CURSE BEHIND PRAYER!

The elderly preacher and his wife had as their pet a lone parrot. This parrot, evidently effected by long years at the religious residence, spent its days in constant prayer. It prayed incessantly from morning until night.

In contrast, the next-door neighbour had a parrot who was an incessant curser. This distressed the neighbour very much to have a cursing parrot right next door to the parsonage. One day after many discussions about how to stop the parrot's cursing, the neighbour and the parsing's wife decided to place the two parrots in one cage in the hope that the praying parrot might have some effect on the cursing parrot.

After doing this the two parrots sat on the perch for some time looking each other over, neither uttering a sound.

Finally the cursing parrot broke the silence.

"How would you like to have some loving?" he asked.

The praying parrot unblinkingly replied, "What the hell do you think I've been praying for!"

TYPICAL

He arrived home very late indeed, but as he had won a prize in a raffle he felt that perhaps he might be forgiven this once.

He went quietly into the bedroom and handed her the oil lamp he had won. She was not impressed.

"Yes," she remarked with venom. "It's just like you. It looks all right but it wants a lot of looking after; it's unsteady on its legs; when it's half-oiled it's inclined to explode: it flares up; it's out at bed-time and it smokes too much."

* * *

HOW APPEALING!

Says an American advertisement of a perfume: "—The slumbering fire of......attacks a man's heart—attacks a woman's—until the two hearts merge in a flame of ecstasy. Wear this new perfume for an unforgettable evening......but only if you dare risk the danger and dark delight of stirring primitive emotions."

L.G
COMPOUNDED
ASAFOETIDA
FOREMOST FOOD FLAVOURING
AND PRESERVATIVE.
LALJEE GODHOO & CO., MADRAS 1
BO. BOMBAY.

THE IMPLICATION!

A man asked a Scots fellow-traveller for the time as they were journeying by train from the North to London.

The Scot looked up from his book and replied: "You only want to know the time to get into coversation with me, and if we get into conversation we shall become friendly, and when we get to London you'll ask me to have a drink, and I'll ask you to have a drink, and we'll have another drink, and then I shall ask you to lunch and you will visit my house, where I have a beautiful daughter; and you will visit my house again; and one day you'll come and ask me if you can marry my daughter—and why the blazes should I give my consent to a man who can't afford to buy a watch?"

* * *

HORRID!

A woman of title was giving a garden party for her household staff and estate employees.

Old John, the gardener, had just stepped on to the tennis court to play against the chauffeur, when the footman hurried up to him and exclaimed: "John her ladyship says you can't play tennis except in braces."

To which John replied: You can just go back and tell her ladyship that I'm no good at this bloomin' game unless I have both hands free!"

* * *

EXCEPT—

"Ah, my friend," said a gentleman to a newly-married acquaintance, "so you are married at last. Allow me to congratulate you, for I hear you have an excellent and accomplished wife."

"Accomplished she is indeed," was the enthusiastic reply "Why my friend, she is perfectly at home in literature, at home in music, at home in art, at home in science—in short, at home everywhere except ."

"Except what?"

"Except at home."

* * *

JUST A PENNY!

The road was dark and deserted, when Jones was suddenly accosted by two men, the larger of whom stopped him and said politely: "Excuse me, sir—I wonder if you could oblige me with the loan of a penny or some similar coin?"

"Why—yes—I think so," replied Jones. "But do you mind telling me for what purpose you require it?"

"Well, sir," the fellow replied "my mate and I wish to toss to settle our little argument as to who shall have your watch and who your wallet."

SO REFRESHING!

An old man with a shady past lay ill, and the minister was reading to him a chapter of the Bible.

The old man begged the minister to read again, and come closer. This done, the old man requested a third reading, begging the minister to come still nearer.

A day or two later, the same thing happened The minister got suspicious, and asked the old man for an explanation.

"Well, you see it," replied the old man, "it's like this. For one who's not tasted a drop of whisky for two months, your breath is so refreshing."

* * *

ADVANTAGE!

"Darling!" exclaimed the young man, regarding his sweetheart with an expression of puzzlement, "why are you so silent? You've scarcely said a word for the last ten minutes."

"I didn't have anything to say," she replied, simply.

The young man considered her with wonderment and delight.

"Don't you even say anything when you have nothing to say?" he inquired breathlessly.

"Why, of course not," she replied.

"Then" said he, "will you be my wife?"

* * *

INCORRIGIBLE!

Mrs. George S. Kaufman's introduction to the literary and theatrical set come when her husband and Franklin P. Adams took her to a cocktail party, introduced her to numerous persons, and deposited her on a cane bottom chair in the corner. The cane bottom collapsed and the new Mrs. Kaufman found herself imprisoned in the frame-work, her posterior drooping to the floor. As everybody turned to stare, Adams remarked "I've told you a hundred times, Beatrice, that's not funny!"

* * *

TEMPERANCE LESSON

When the late Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, a delegation of lady blue-noses called on him. "Mr. Roosevelt," urged the ardent drys, "wouldn't it be better to christen new ships with soda pop instead of champagne?"

"Ladies," replied the future President, "I fail to understand why you should be against the use of champagne in launching a vessel. As far as I can see, using the wine should prove an excellent temperance lesson."

"How is that?" asked the drys"

"Just as soon as a ship gets her first taste of champagne," explained FDR, "it takes to water and sticks to it for everafter."

LITTLE LAUGHS

"Any complaints?" asked the orderly officer.

"Yes, sir," replied Private Biggs. "They've all got bigger dinners than me"

"Well," said the officer, smiling at the rather diminutive form, "they're all bigger lads than you, aren't they?"

"Yes sir," Biggs agreed. "And always will be at this rate."

* * *

A youthful reporter turned up at the office after being sent to write up a fashionable wedding.

"Well," snapped the news editor, "where's your copy?"

"Oh! I didn't bother to do it," said the young man. "You see, the bridegroom didn't turn up."

* * *

Murphy: "What's that in your pocket?"

Pat (in whisper): "Dynamite. I'm waiting for Casey. Every time he meets me, he slaps me on the chest and breaks my pipe. Next time he does it, he'll blow his hand off."

* * *

An Irish legislator was speaking on suicide.

"The only way to stop it," he said, "is to make it a capital offence punishable with death."

* * *

"What is mind?" the sister of a philosopher asked her brother.

"No matter."

"And what is matter?"

"Never mind."

* * *

Young father in haste to let his mother in-law have the good tidings, wired: 'Twins this evening. More tomorrow."

* * *

"How did your new play go off?"

"Well," there were seven scenes—"

"Yes, go on."

"Six before the final curtain and one after it."

* * *

"Parents," growled the aged bachelor, "are the most contrary folk in the world. They spend months teaching their child to speak, then do nothing but tell it to 'Be quiet.'"

* * *

"Why did you leave your last position, Charlie?"

"Illness."

"What illness?"

"The boss got sick of me."

* * *

Senator—Did you hear my last speech?

General I hope I did.

* * *

DREADFUL

A young man asked his boss for a £1 rise in salary "But look," said the boss, "if I give you the rise, that's £4, more a month. That's £52 more a year." (His voice grew louder.) "In ten years you will have got £520 out of my pocket. In twenty years—£1 040; and in fifty years—in fifth years—"

He clutched his head as though in some dreadful nightmare. Then he screamed: "I'm bankrupt!"

ONE LAKH GRANT TO TNEINM FOR HELPING ARTISTES

Chief Minister, Mr. M. Karunanidhi, announced a grant of rupees One Lakh from the Chief Minister's relief fund to the Tamil Nadu Eyal Isai Nataka Manram for giving away every year to artistes in financial difficulties. The Chief Minister also promised land for building the Manram's own building and auditorium.

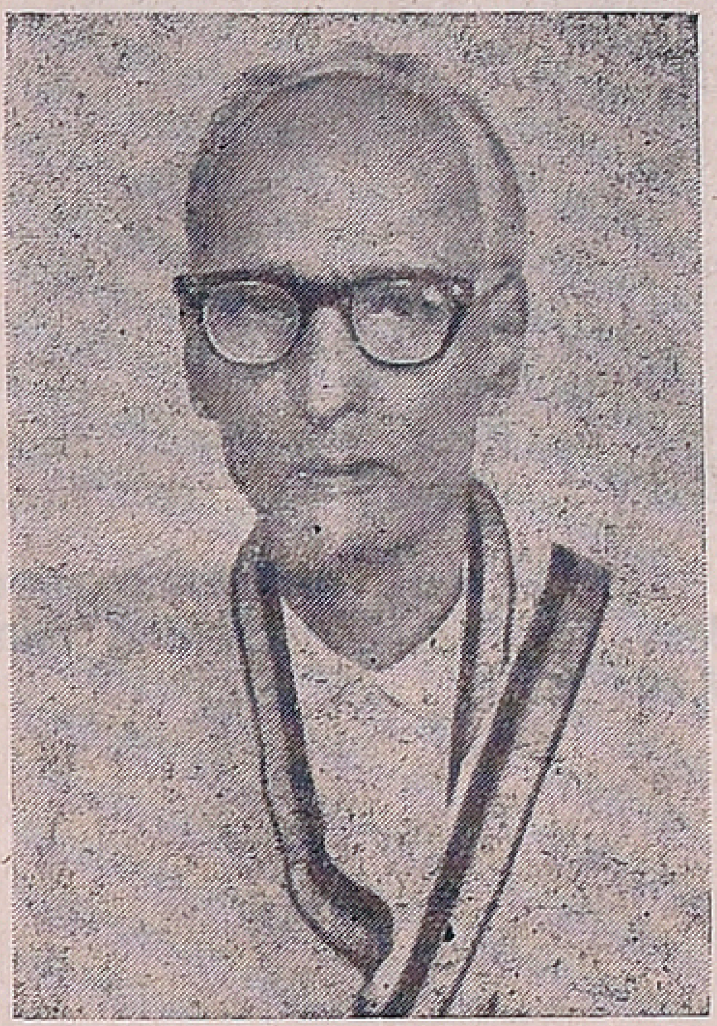
The Chief Minister conferred the title of 'Kalaimamani' on 34 artistes in recognition of their meritorious services in the fields of music, dance, drama, film and folk arts, at a function held at Rajaji Hall, Madras, recently organised by the Manram.

Sri Parthasarathy Swami Sabah, Madras was awarded a special prize for the service rendened in the cultural field.

The Governor Mr. K. K. Shah, who presided presented the awardees with gold pendants. Education Minister, Mr. V. R. Nedunchezhian, felicitated the artistes.

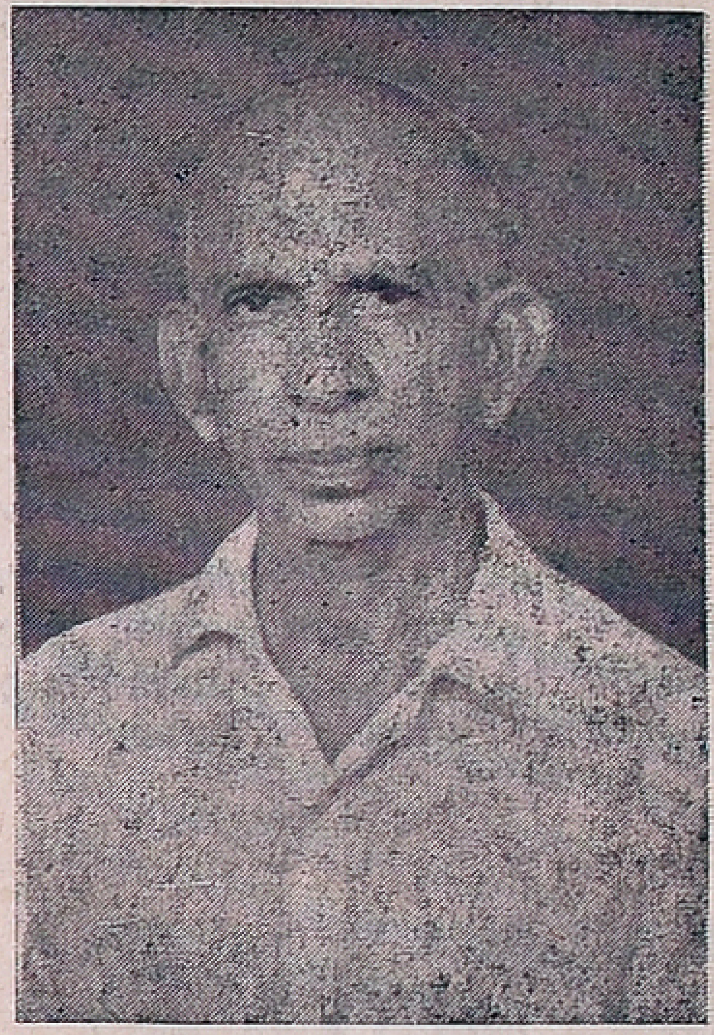
The Chief Minister unveiled the portrains of nine artists of the past and also presented ten previous Kalaimamani's with a purse of rupees one thousand each.

Chairman of the Manram Mr. P.R. Gokulakrishnan, welcomed the gathering and Secretary Mr. S. D. Sundaram, presented the report

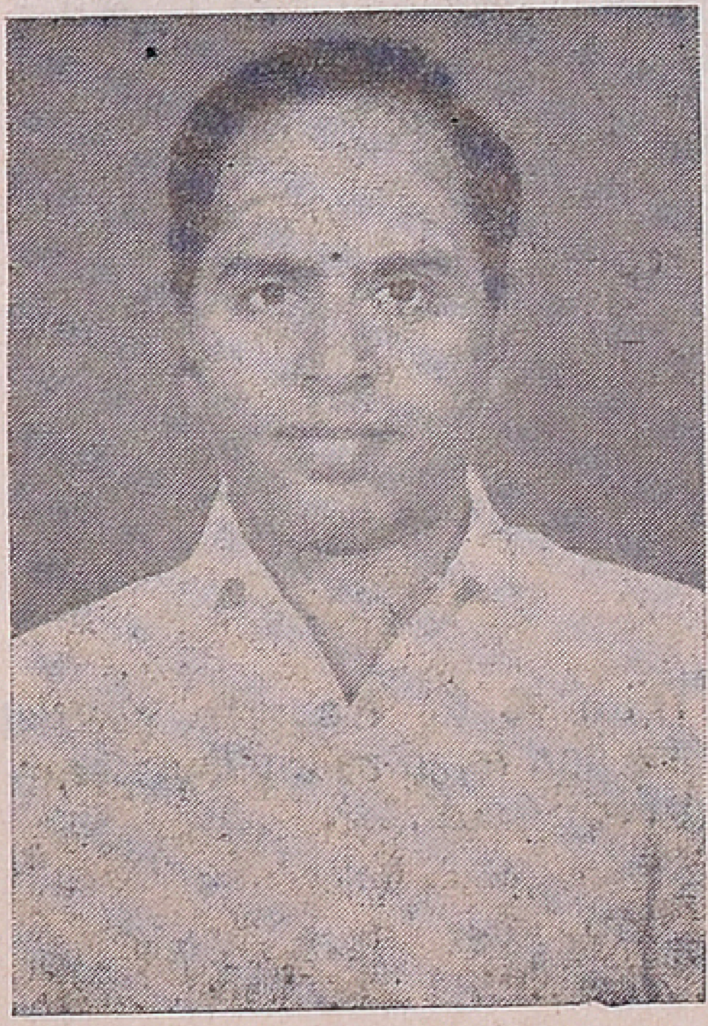


Thiruveezhimizhalai N. Subramania Pillai, who was honoured for his service to Karnatic Music as an outstanding Violin Vidwan.

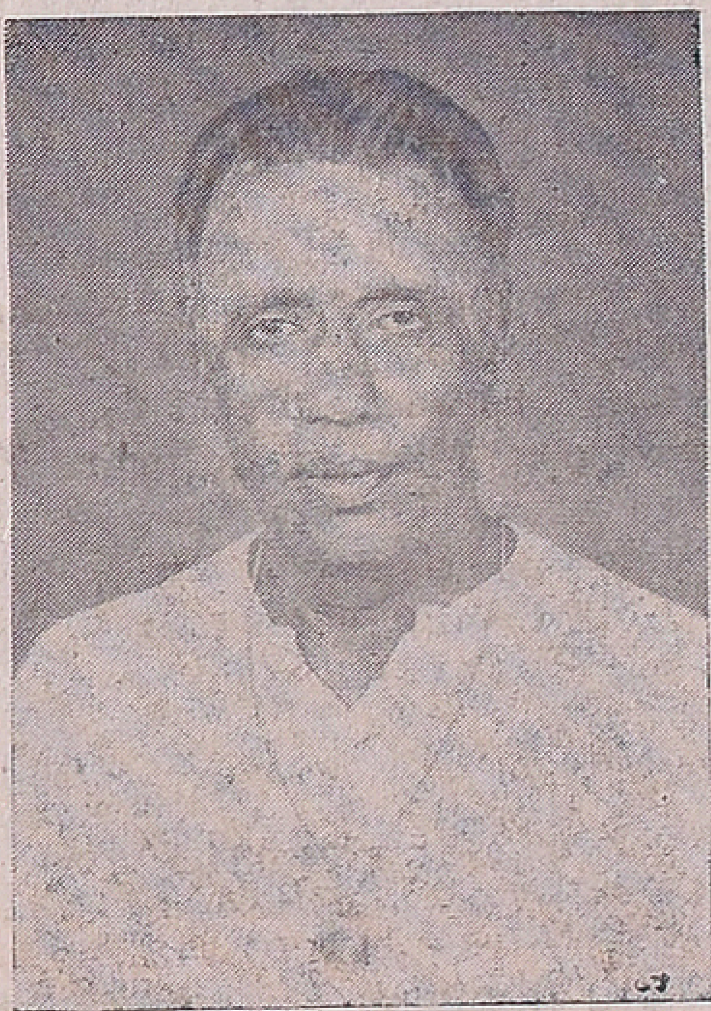
Tmt. N. Kesi earned name and fame as an Outstanding flute Vidwan.



Umayalpuram K. Viswanatha Iyer earned name and fame as an Outstanding **Gatam Vidwan**



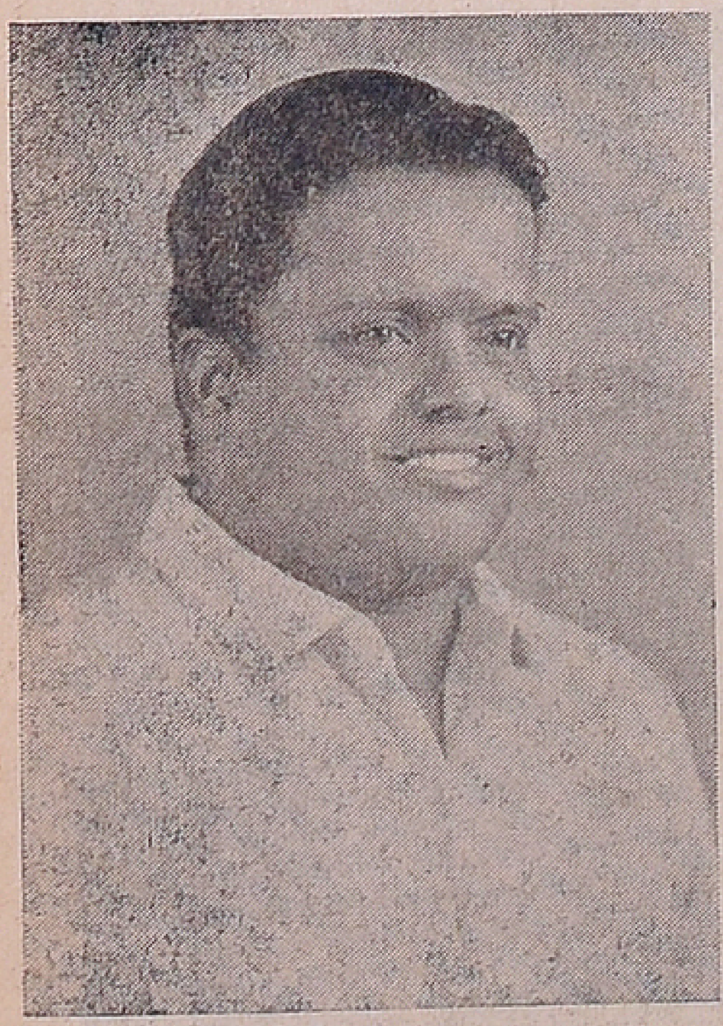
Thanjavur Upendran who earned great reputation as an Outstanding Mridangam Vidwan.



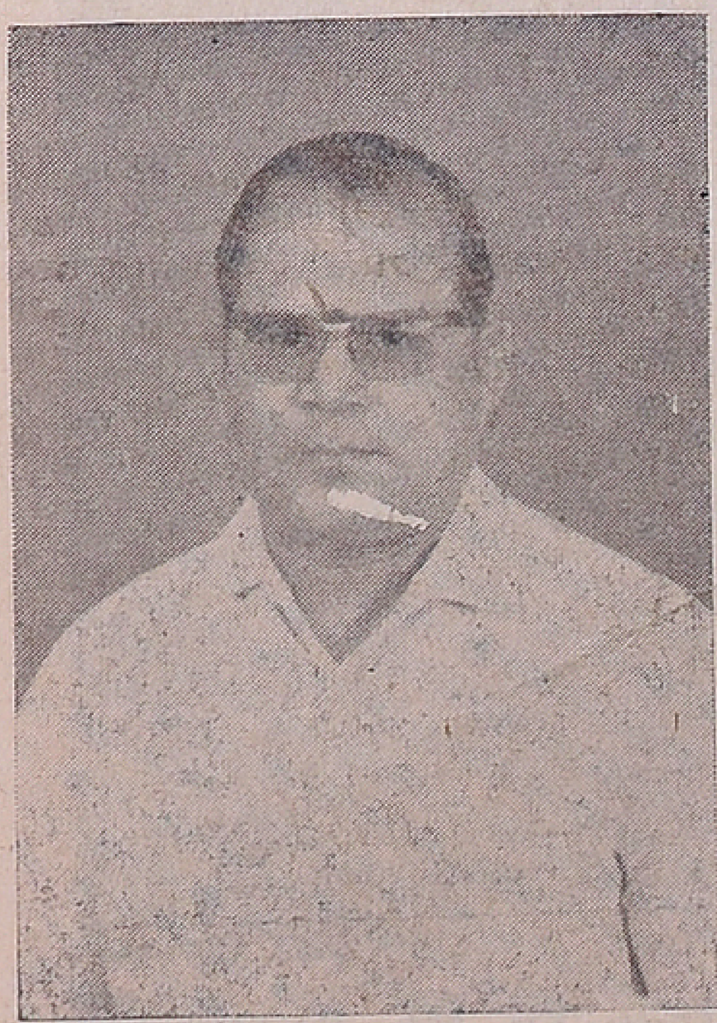
Keeranur M. Ramaswamy Pillai earned name and fame as an Outstanding Nadaswaram Vidwan.

Thiru T. R. Harihara Sarma earned name and fame as an Outstanding Moharsing Vidwan.

The artistes Honoured were:



Seerkazhi S. Govindarajan was honoured in appreciation of his unique contribution to Karnatic Music as an Outstanding Sangeetha Vidwan.

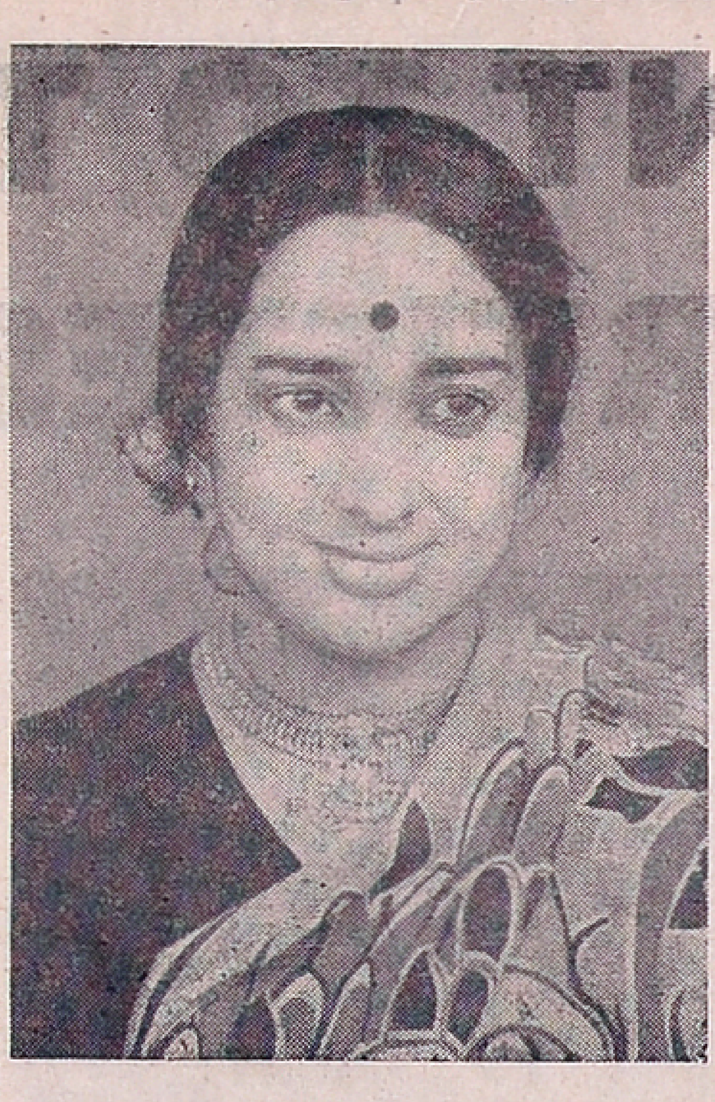


Thanjavur G. Lakshmanan earned reputation as an Outstanding Veena Vidwan.

Thirucherai T.G. Muthukumaraswamy Pillai wont he appreciation her his notable contribution to Karnatic Music as an outstanding Thavil Vidwan.

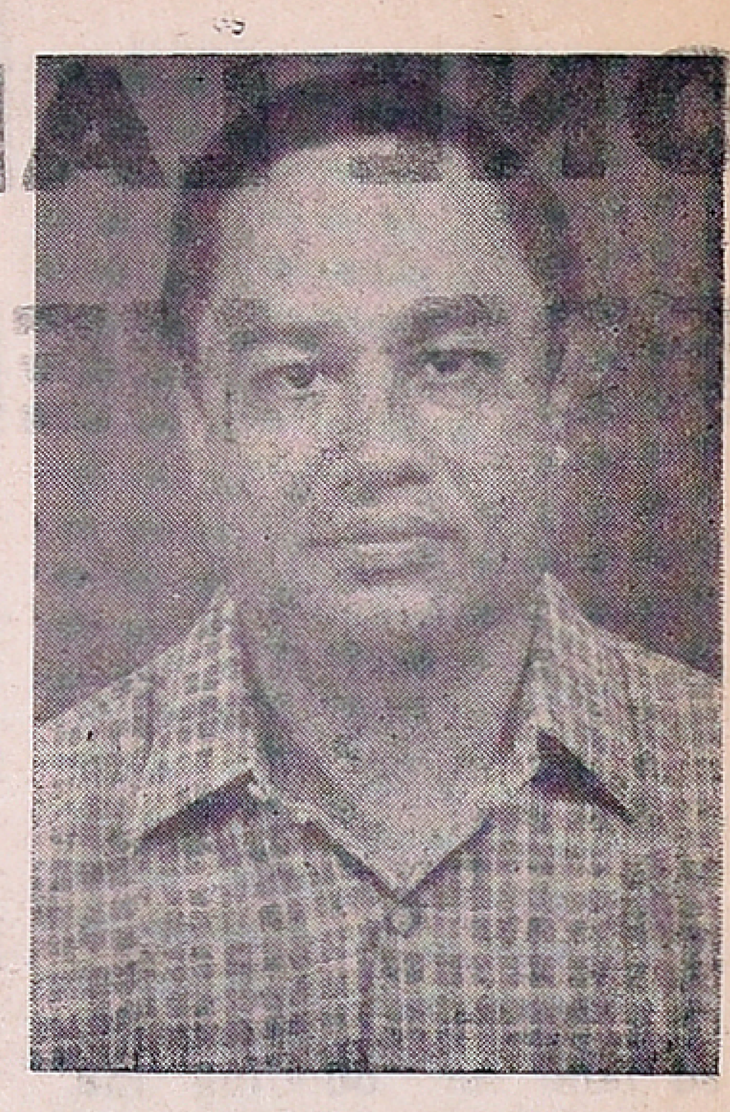
Ulundurpet Shanmugham earned name and fame as an Outstanding Lyrics Composer.

Dharmapuram P.Swaminathan got the award for his notable contribution as an Outstanding Arul Nool Pannisai Vidwan.

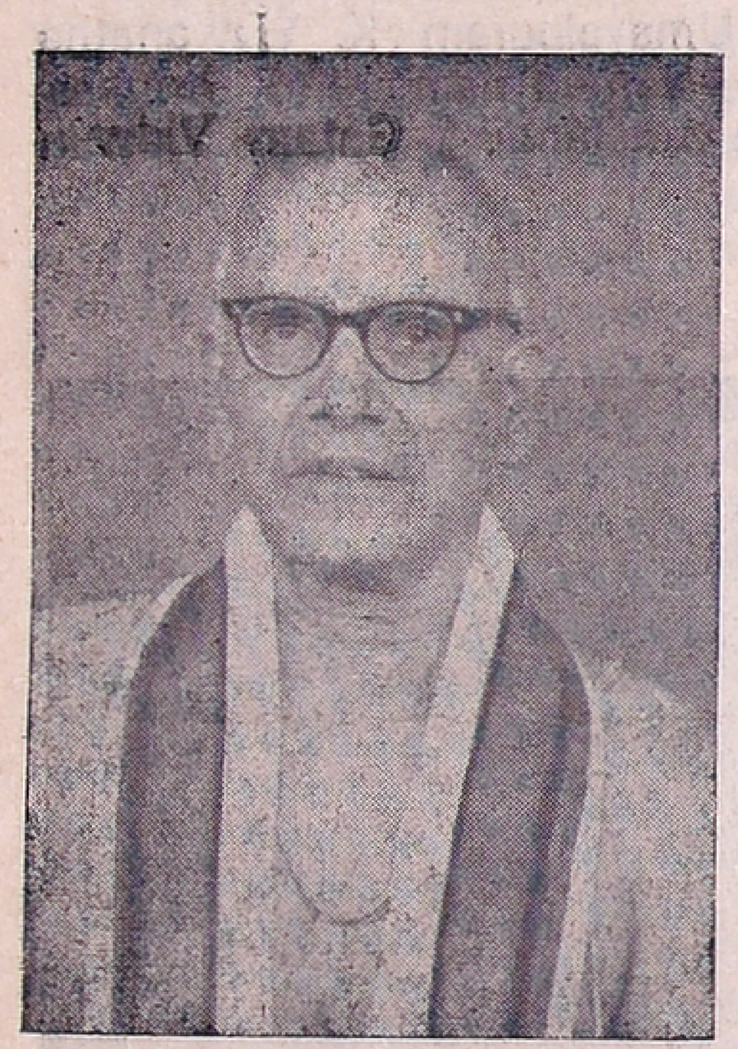


Selvi Padma Subramanyam, daughter of Cine Director late Thiru K. Subramanyam, has earned name and fame as an Outstanding Bharatanatyam Artiste.

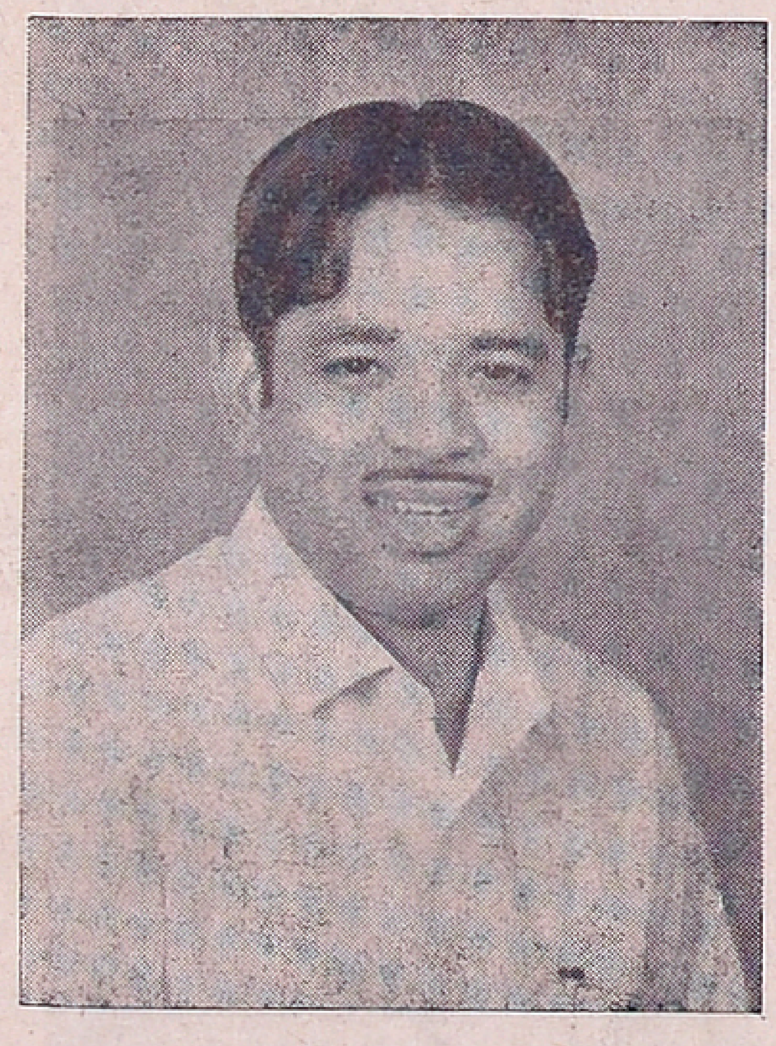
Selvi Vanisri, earned name and fame as an Outstanding Film Actress.



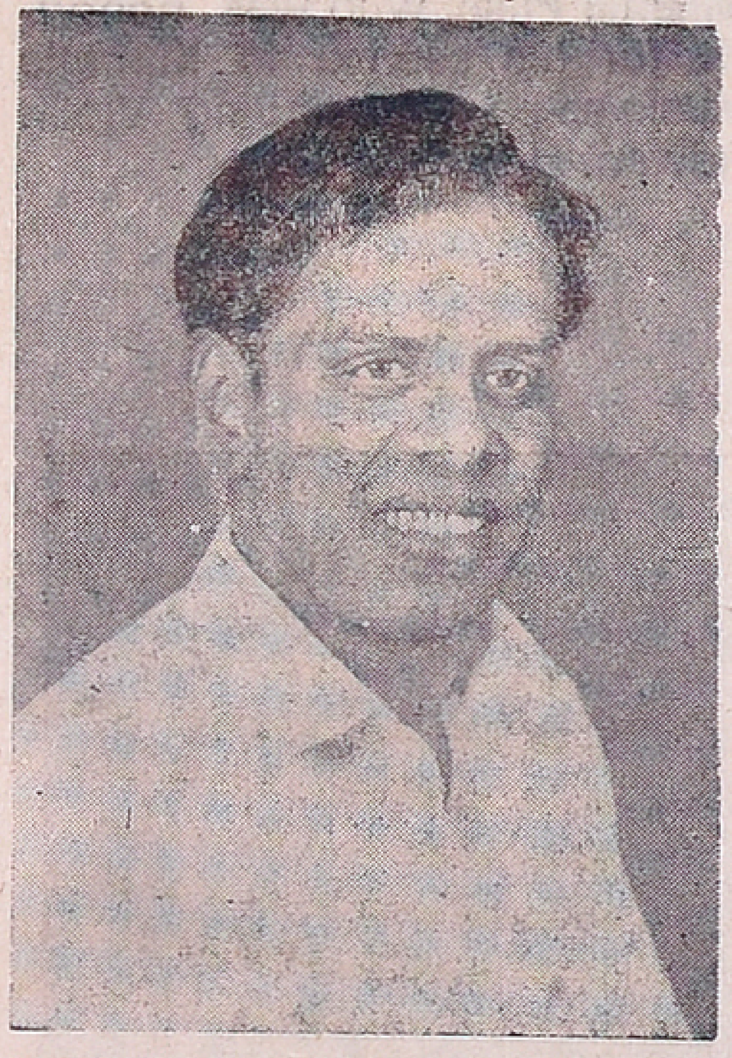
Thiru T. G. Lingappa, who has been in the field for quite a number of years and acclaimed as an Outstanding Film Music Director.



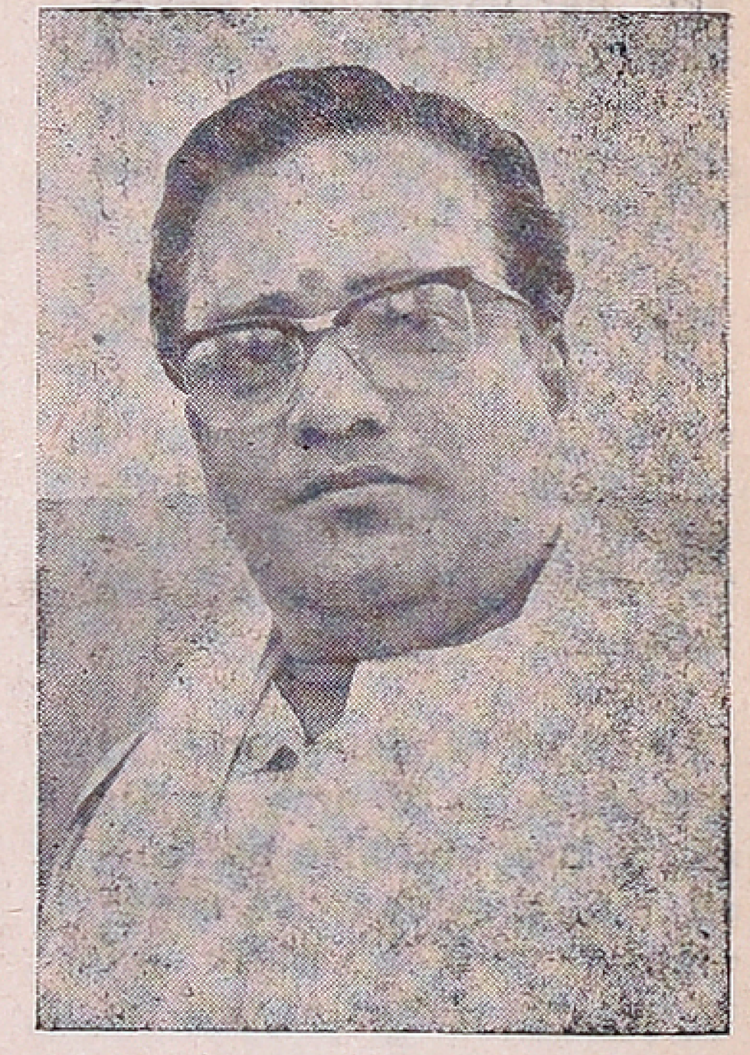
Mannargudi Sambasiva Bagavathar earned name and fame as an Outstanding Harikatha Kalakshepam Vidwan.



Thiru Murasoli Maran earned name and fame as an Outstanding Film Playwright.

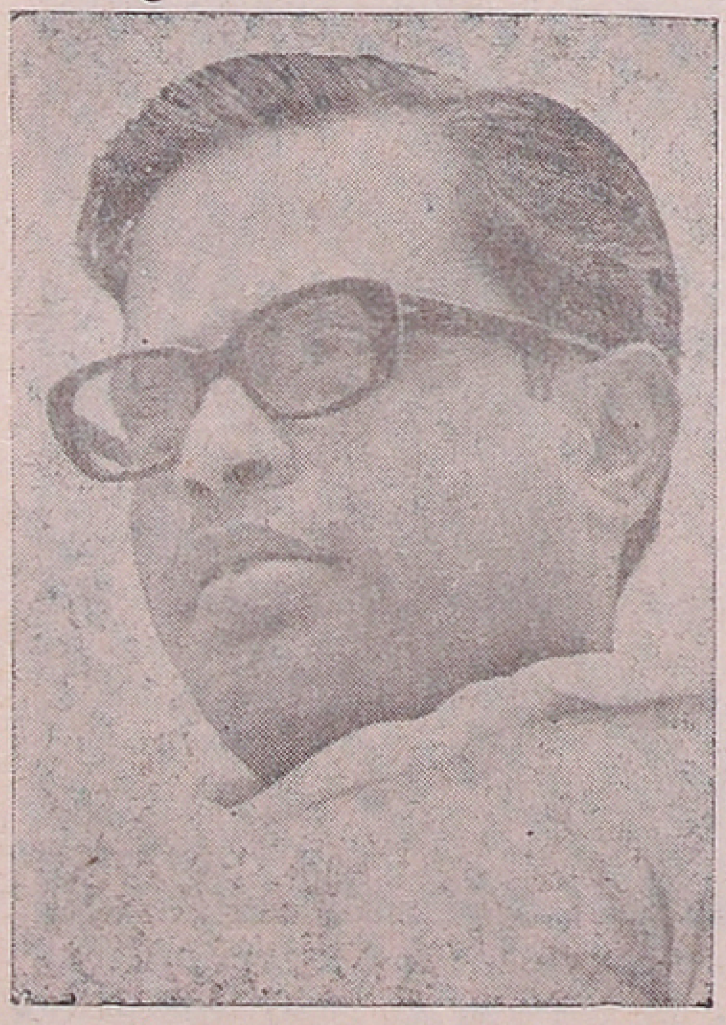


Thiru C.K. Nagesh, earned name and fame as an Outstanding Film Actor.

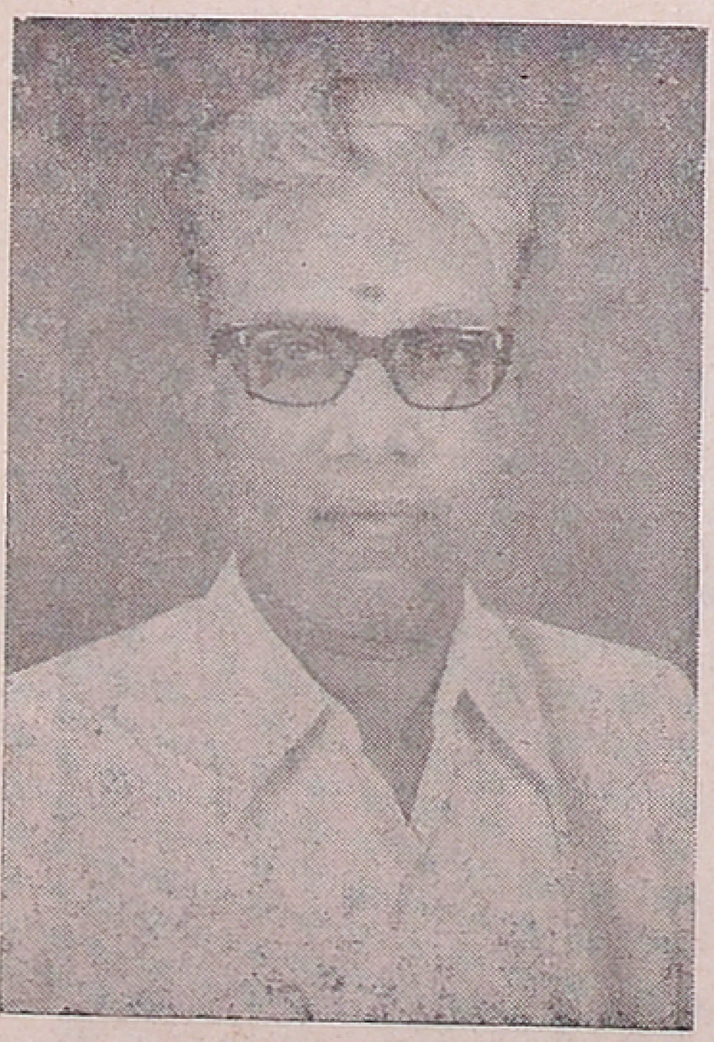


Thiru T.M. Soundararajan was given the award for his meritorious contribution as an Outstanding Cine Play Back Singer.

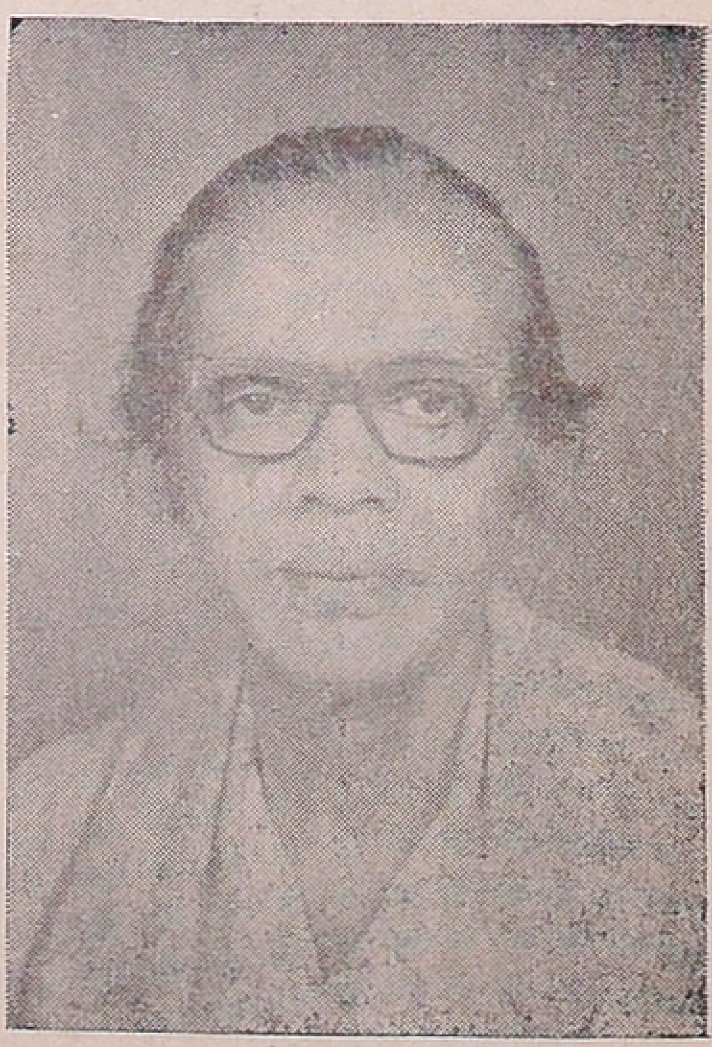
Tmt. K.J. Sarasa earned great reputation as an Outstanding Bharatanatyam Teacher.



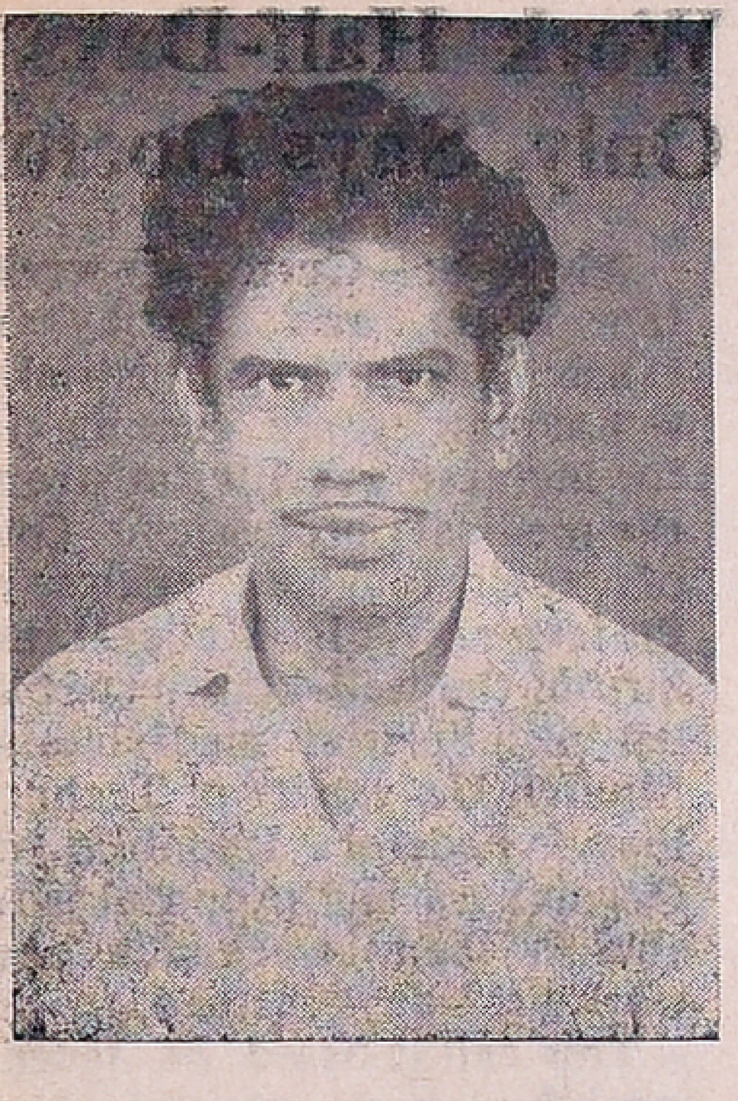
Thiru K. Balachander earned name and fame as an Outstanding Film Director.



Thiru Ku. Ma. Balasubramaniam earnad name ana fame as an Outstanding Film Lyricist.

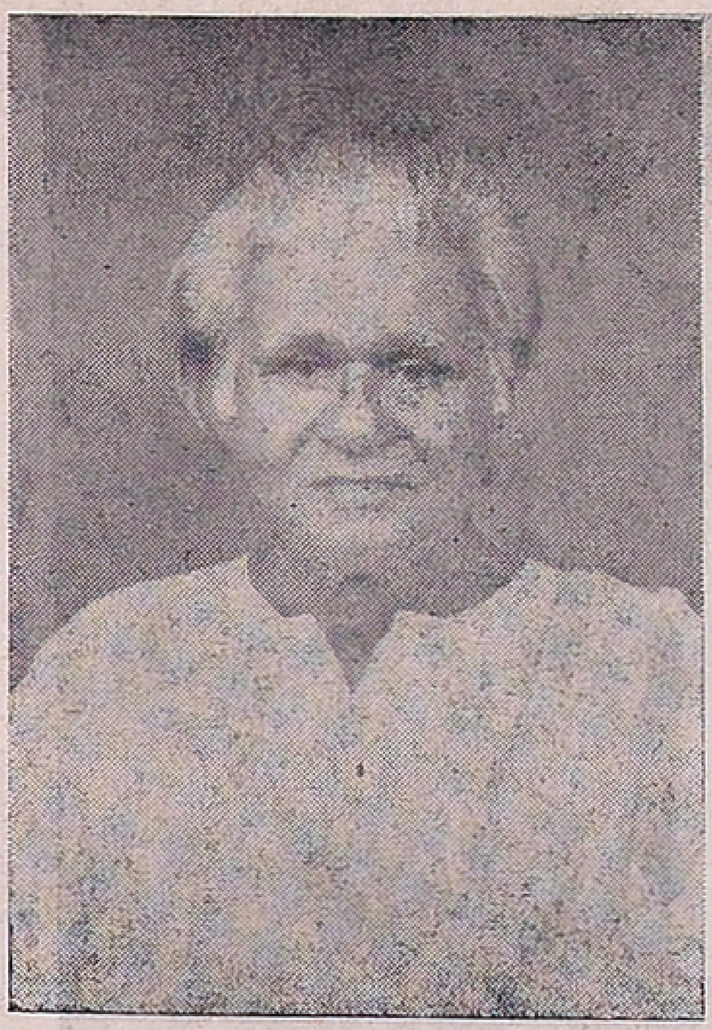


Thiru P.A. Kumar, who was honoured as an Outstanding Film Producer.

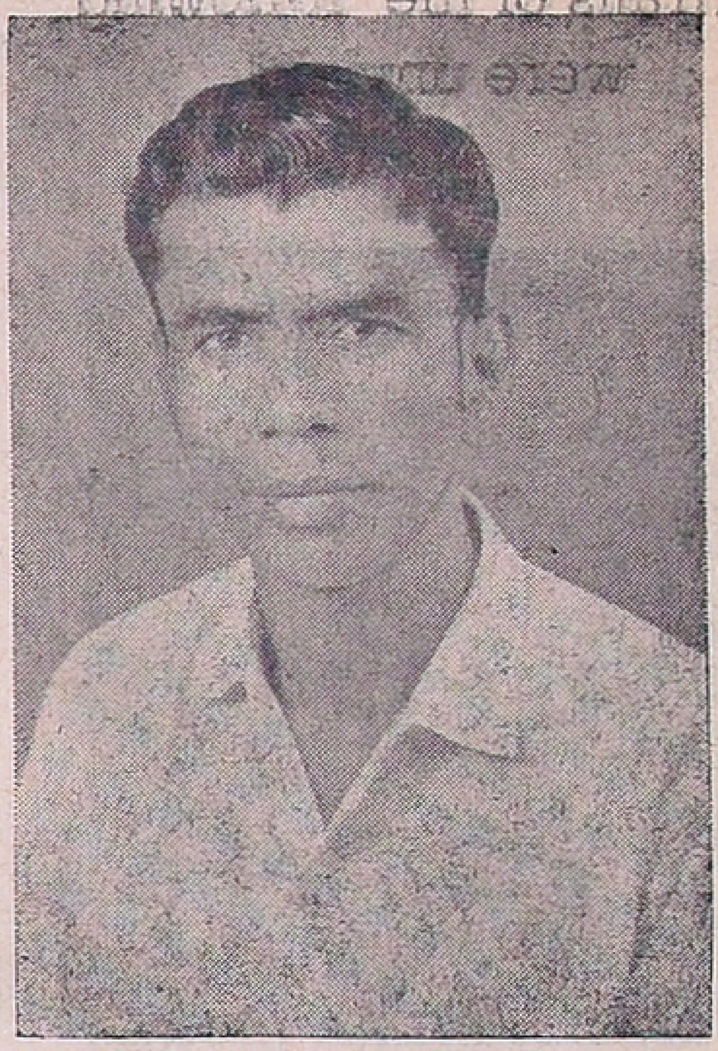


Thiruvarur K. Thangaraju, who has established a prominent place in the dramatic field as an outstanding playwright.

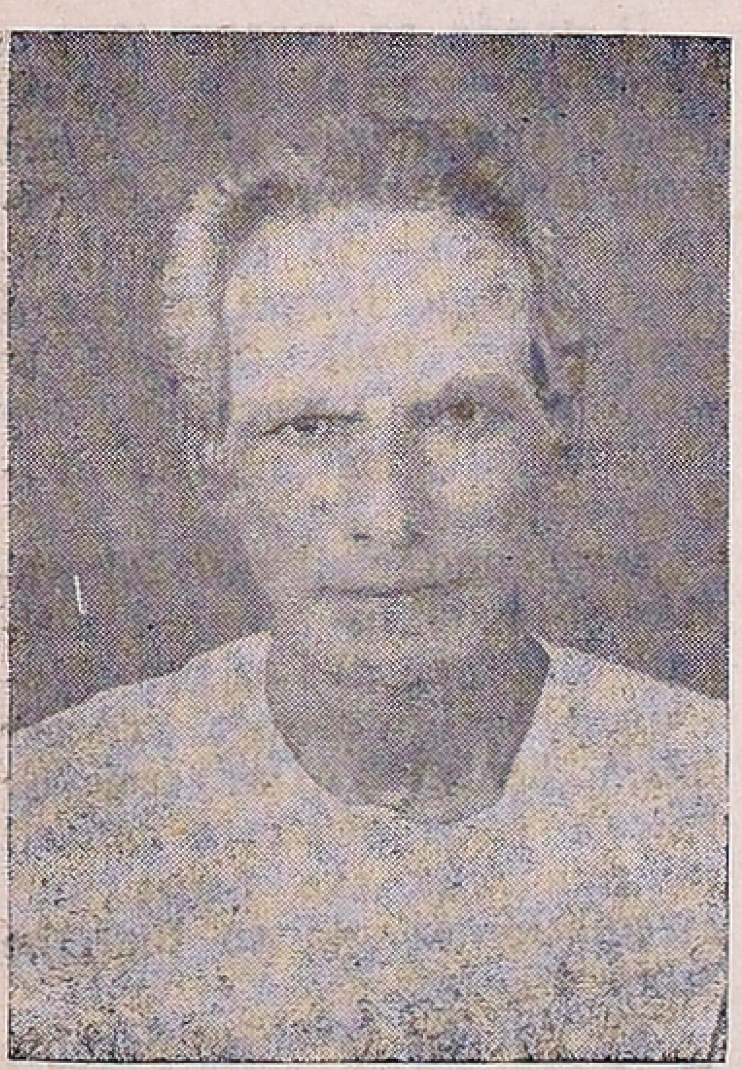
Tmt. R. Kanthimathi, earned name and fame as an Outstanding Drama Actress.



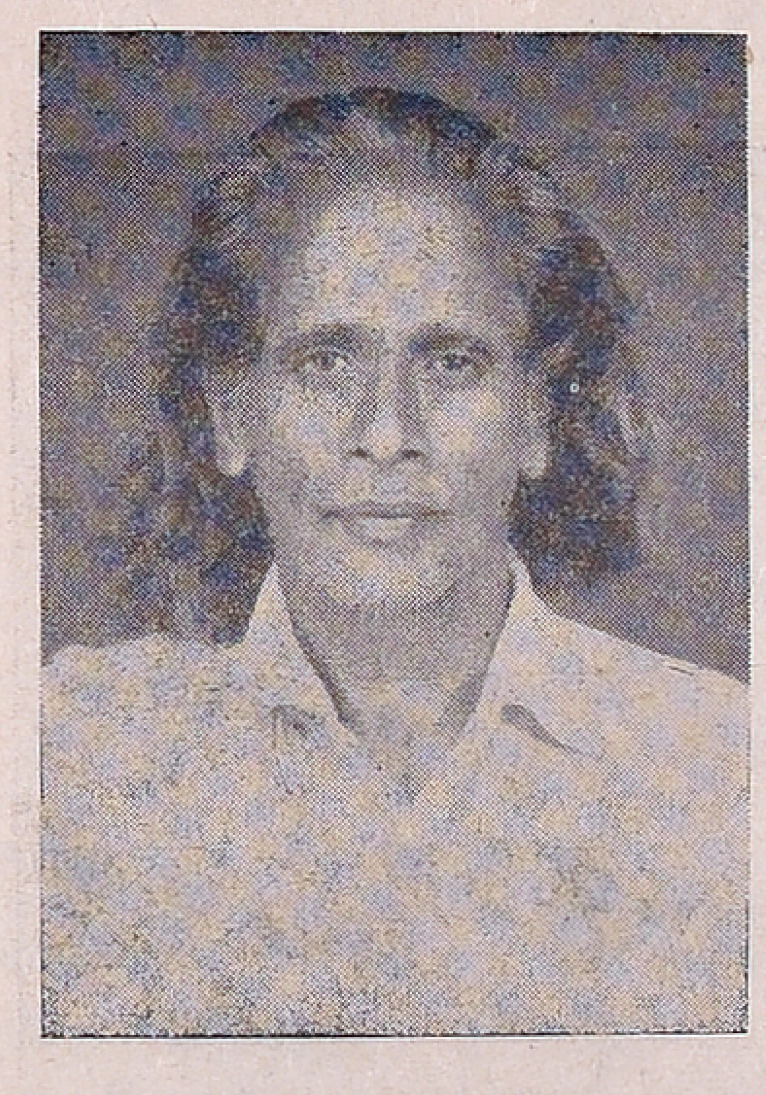
Thiru P.S.B. Thondaiman has acted in varied roles in several special dramas and earned name and fame as an Outstanding Special Drama Actor.



Thiru D.S. Rajappa was awarded many gold medals and prizes and earned name and fame as an Outstanding Mridangam Vidwan.



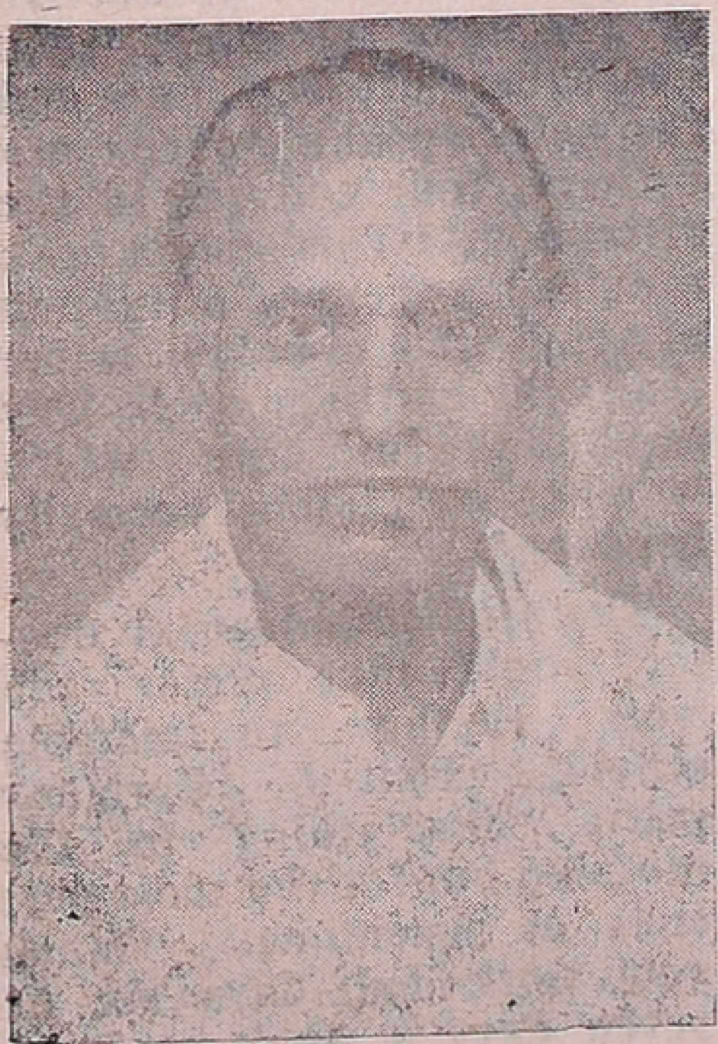
Thiru K.K. Chithira Thevar has earned name and fame as an Outstanding Drama Lyricist.



Thiru Chinna Ponnusamy, has produced many successful dramas and earned name and fame as an Outstanding Drama Producer.

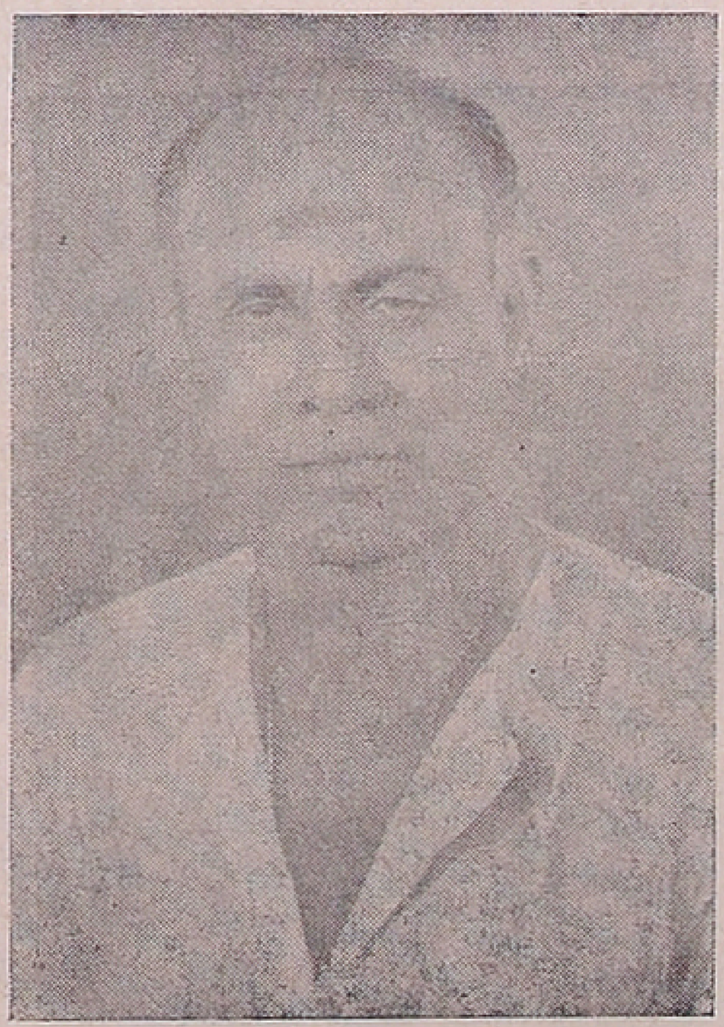
Tmt. C.S.K. Sundarambal, has earned name and fame as an Outstanding Special Drama Actress.

Kavignar Thiru Subbu Arumuegam, has given innumerable performances over A.I.R. and earned name and fame as an Outstanding Villuppattu Artiste.



Thiru V. S. Natesan, earned name and fame as an Outstanding Drama Actor.

Thiru T. Govindaswamy through his versatile acting in dramas for the past 23 years, has earned name and fame as an Outstanding Non-Professional Drama Actor.



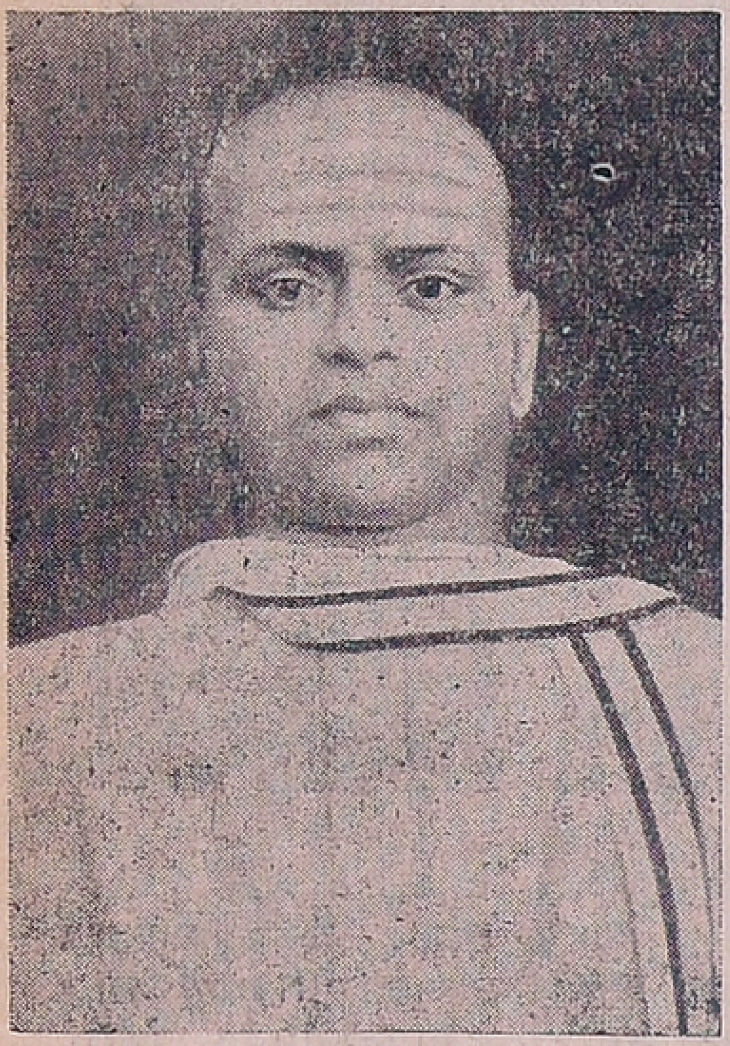
Thiru K.M P. Shamugasundaram, earned name and fame as an Outstanding Harmoniam Vidwan.

Thiru Thangavel Naidu through his portrayal of mythological characters in folk plays became popular and earned name and fame as an Outstandng Therukoothu Artiste.

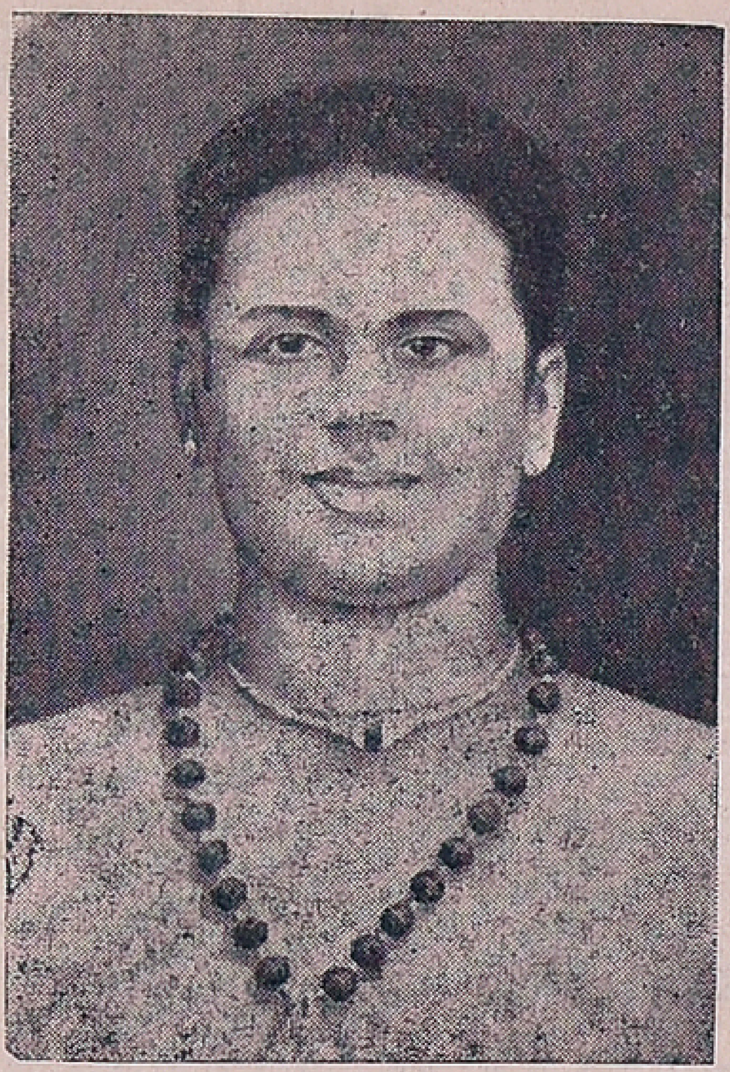
SRI PARTHASARATHY SWAMY SABHA, MADRAS.

In recognition of the valuable services rendered in the cultural field for over seven decades, the Tamil Nadu Eyal Isai Nataka Manram awarded a Special Prize to Sri Parthasarathi Swami Sabha, Madras.

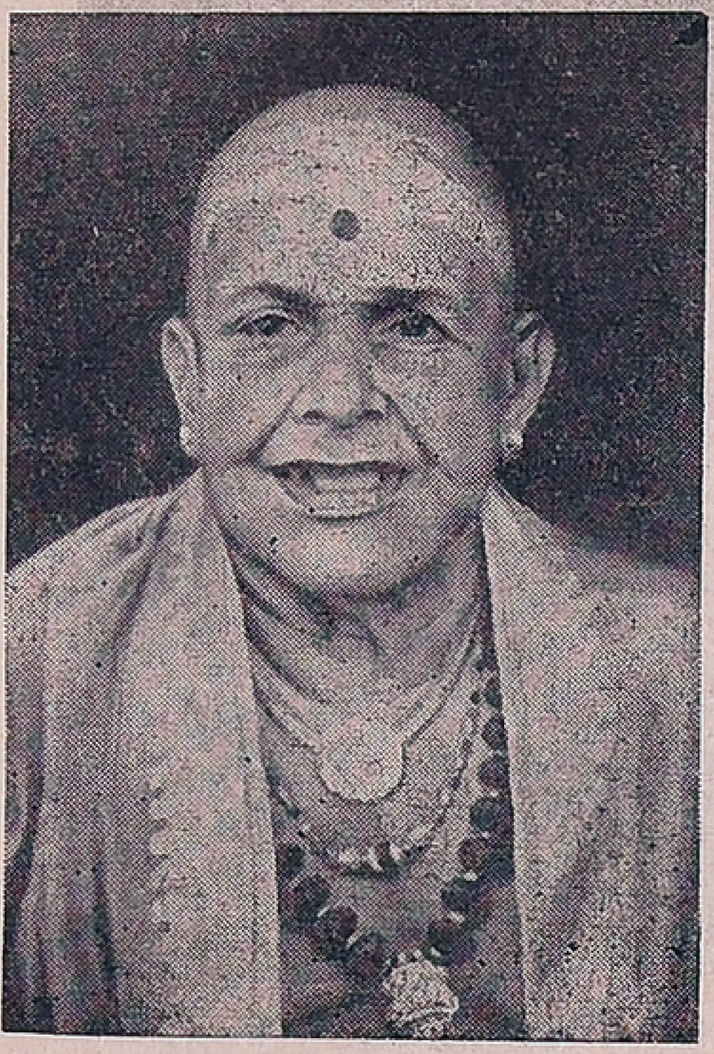
Portrails of the following were unvield



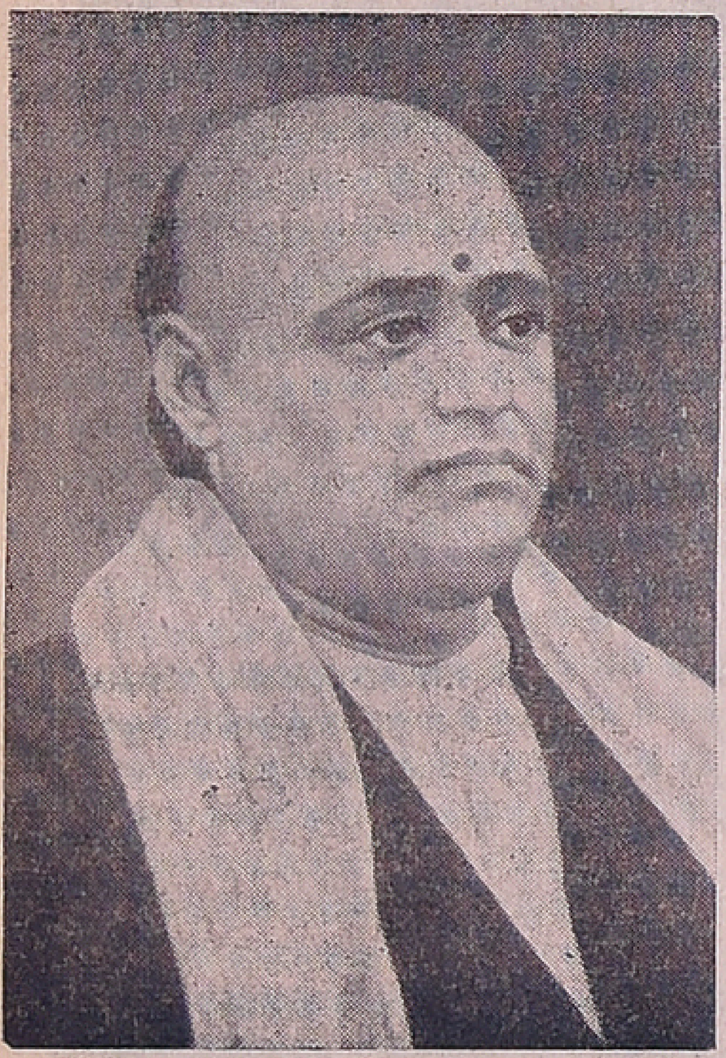
Conjeepuram
Thriru Naina Pillai



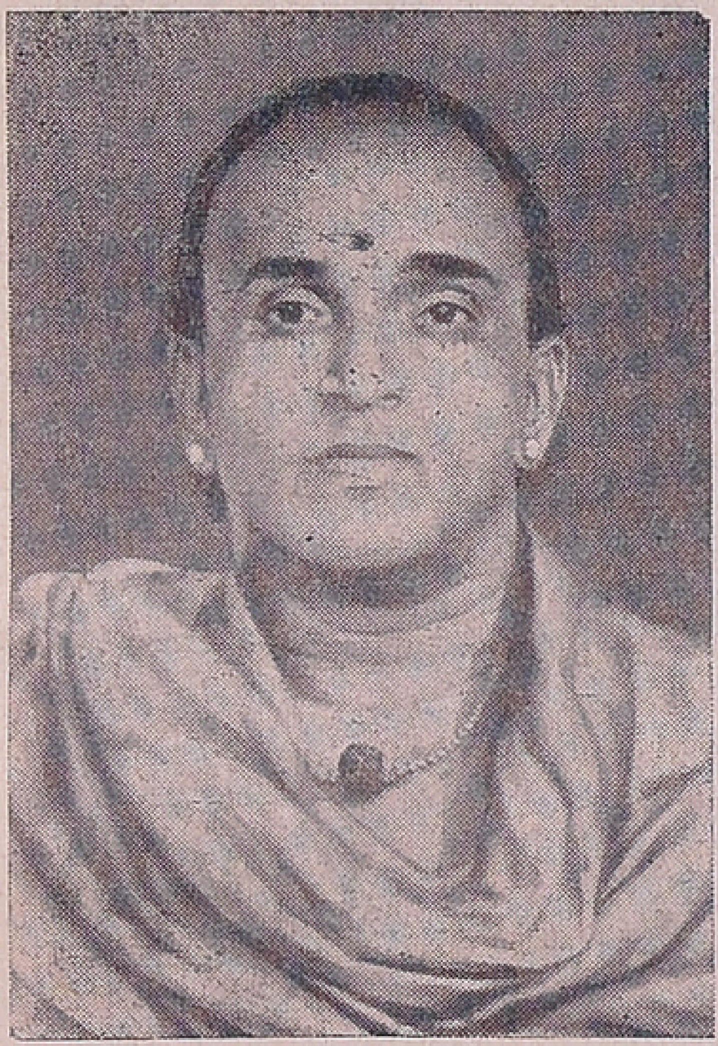
Sembonarkoil
Thiru Ramaswami Pillai



Chembai
Thiru Vaidyanatha Bhagavathar

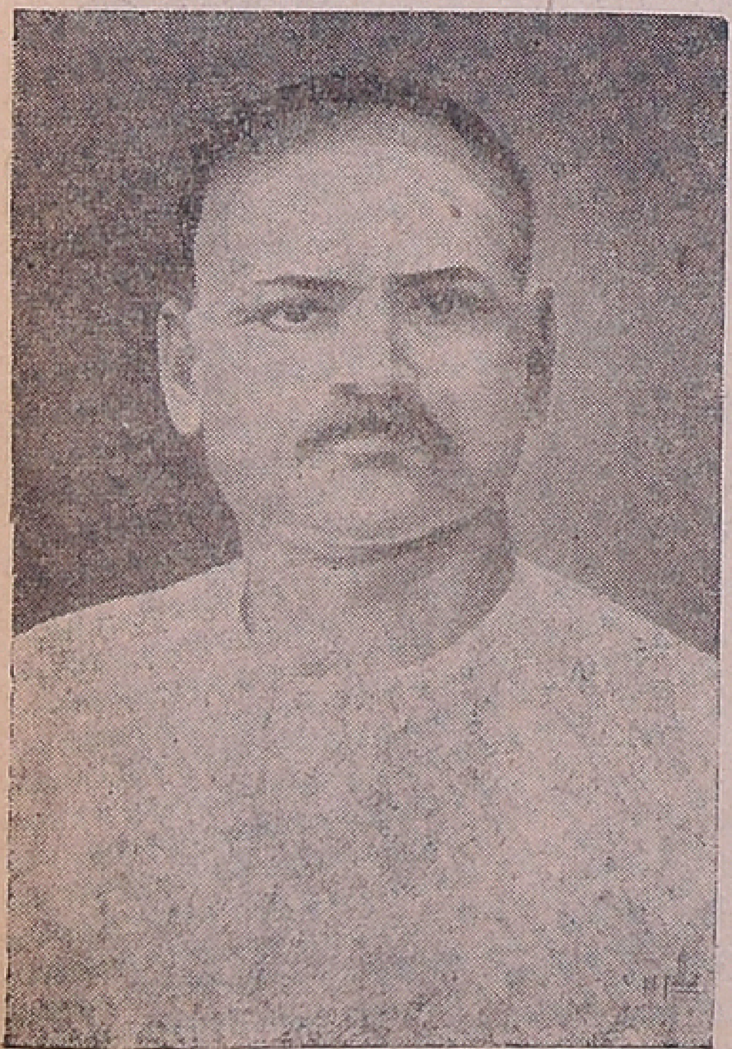


Malaikottai
Thiru Govindaswami Pillai

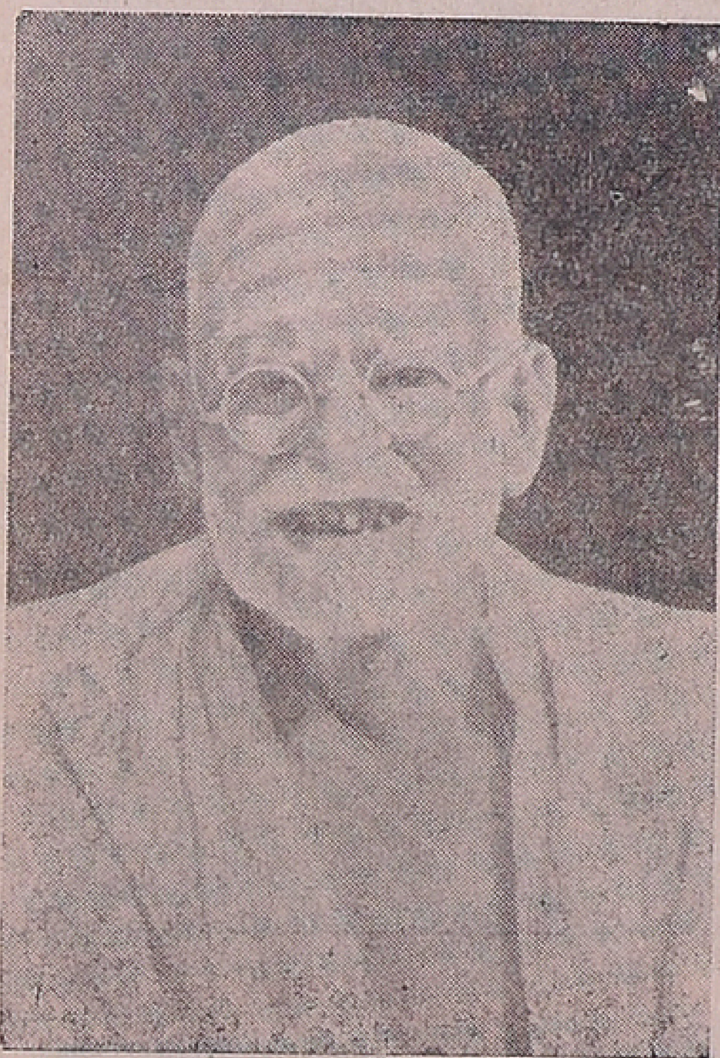


Needamangalam
Thiru Meenakshisundaram Pillai

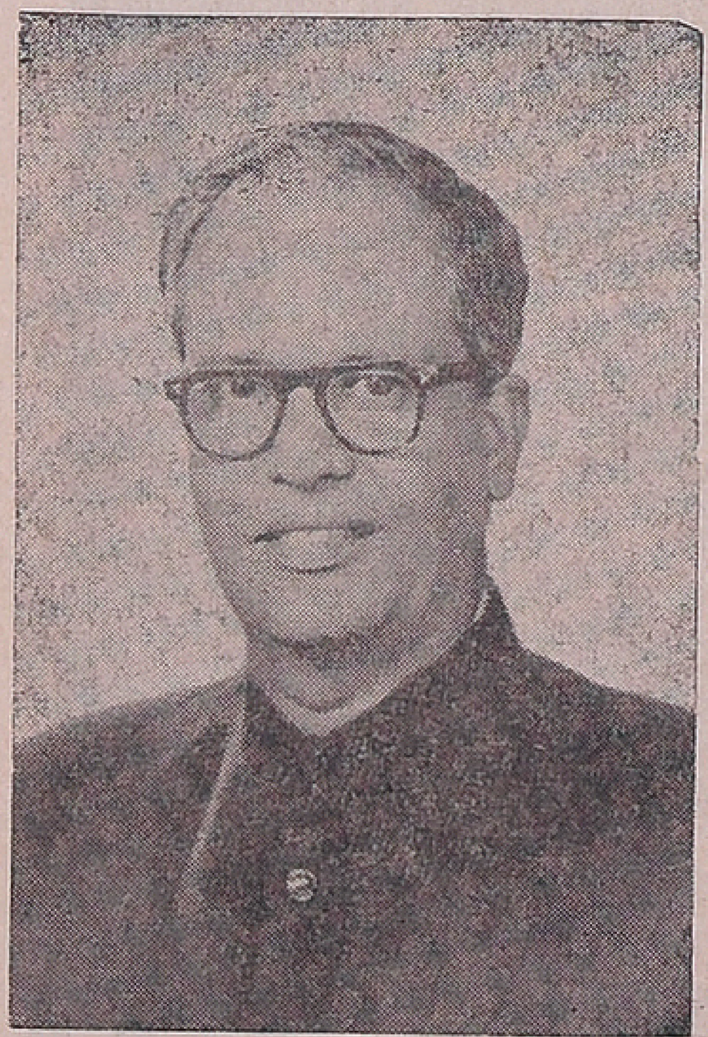
Nawab Thiru
T. S. Rajamanikkam Pillai



Pudukottai
Thiru Dakshinamoorthi Pillai



Pandanainallur
Thiru Meenakshisundaram Pilla i



Dr. M. Varadarajan

Work Half-Days Only, Says Doctor

Munich: – Customary working hours and holday arrangements in the industrialised countries are coming in for increasing criticism from the medical profession. One of their toughest critics is Professor Wolf Muller-Limmroth, the well-known specialist in industrial medicine at Munich University of Technology, Federal Republic of Germany. His proposal is to abolish long weekends and work half-days instead.

This call is based on recent work by labour physiologists, specialists who study Man's performance graph. Even a two-day weekend wrecks havoc with the body's biological clock, they claim. By Sunday people are so far removed from the daily grind that Monday really comes as a jolt; they have their work cut out getting back into the swing and output accordingly suffers.

It stands to reason that a three-day weekend would upset the biological clock even more thoroughly. Countries thinking in terms of introducing a longer weekend would be well advised to shorten the working day substantially instead, the Professor claims.

Tests conducted with laboratory animals in Munich indicate that breaches of the biological rhythm sooner or later harm health. After ten or fifteen years of strain caused in this way the heart and circulation begin to feel the worse for wear.

This damage is irreparable. Professor Muller-Limmorth is by no means surprised that "despite shorter working hours and longer holidays the number of people pensioned off early for health reasons is steadily increasing in industrialised countries." In his view these countries have consistently played at stop and go with the biological clock.

Scientists have long known how this clock works. The body is at its most productive in the late morning, then backslides between one and two before peaking once more between four and six in the afternoon. "This second peak should be spent in relaxation at home or at a hobby rather than in battling one's way through the rush hour which is what at present normally happens."

The Munich industrial doctor would thus prefer the work rhythm to resemble school, which in Germany starts first thing in the morning but for the most part ends at lunchtime. "When you work half-days six or seven days a week you can spend some time every day with the family," Professor Muller-Limmroth says.

—Rainer Gohr

Comments By Vishnu

Disarming Candour

Personnel Manager to a job hunter: "How old are you?" "Eighteen," answered the young man.

"Well what do you expect to be in say, three years?"

"Twenty-one," the young man replied without hesitation.

Mobile Accident Service

A pilot project for rendering prompt medical aid to accident victims has been initiated by the Bombay Municipal Corporation at the Lokmanya Tilak Municipal General Hospital, popularly known as Sion Hospital.

Known as the "Central Ambulance Scheme", the project aims at prov ding skilled m di-cal help to victims at the accident site itself and then t ansporting them, under medical supervision, to an emergency ward in the hospital.

The scheme works on the bas s of a wireless link-up between the Central Fire Station at Byculla and the Sion Hospital Control Station. Calls for emergency medical aid, received by the fire station, are relayed to Sion Control and within minutes a specially equipped ambulance also fitted with a mobile wireless set, is despatched to the accident site.

Special Ambulance

The special ambulance or 'accident van' has an operating table, shadowless lamps, anaesthesia machine, and other resusciation equipment. On every call it is manned by a team of one surgical regitrar, one registrar in anaesthesiology, one staff nurse and 2 helpers.

On arriving at the accident site, the ambulance team examines the injured and renders, on the spot, whatever medical treatment is required to keep the patients alive. Only after their condition is stabilised are patients moved to hospital.

Wireless To Alert Emergency Ward

As soon as the number of injured and nature of injury are determined, the ambulance team alerts the emergency ward by wireless communication. This enables the ward staff to prepare for the cases, and to receive them as soon as they arrive.

Located next to the casualty department, the 9 bedded emergency ward is equipped with life saving units such as monitors, respirators, etc. When surgery is required the ambulance team of doctors accompanies the patients to the opearting theatre, to maintain continity of treatment.

Dr. V.N. Panse, Dean of the Lokmanya Tilak Municipal Medical College and Sion Hospital, said that the emergency ward would soon have a pathological laboratory, a small cell of the blood bank and an x-ray unit attached to it. The idea was to centralise as many of the services as possible, thus saving the time which can make the diffence between life and dealth for the critically injured patient.

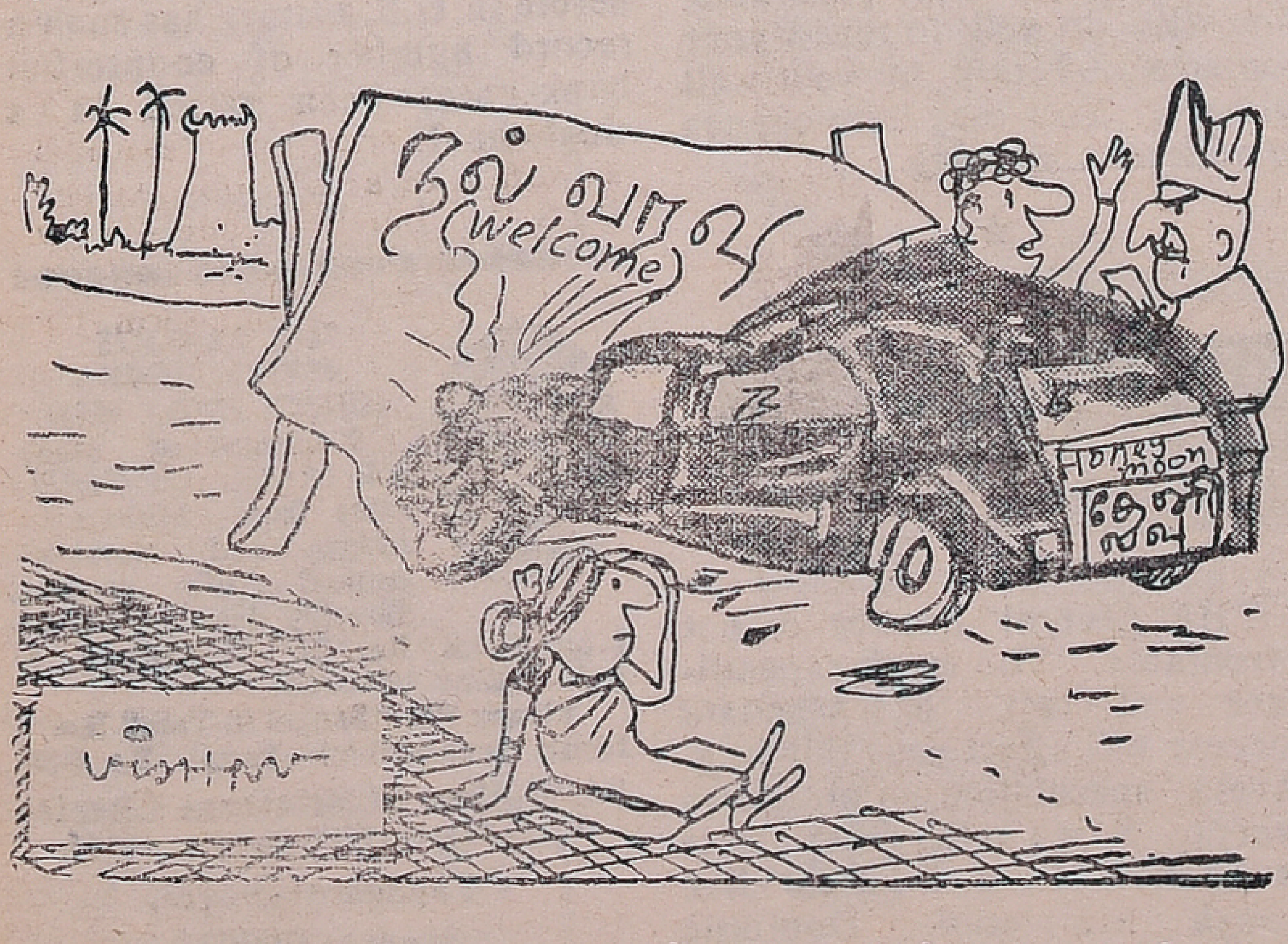
On the completion of the pilot project and after necessary modifications, the Central Ambulance Sheme will be extended by the Bombay Muncipal Corporation to the K.E.M., Nair, Rajawadi and Cooper Hospi als, so that no area in Bombay city would be beyond 10 kilometres from a control station. In addition, facilities at Sion Hospital will be expanded, to include one 'medical' van fitted with intensive care equipment.

Invaluable Facility

Since the inauguration of the Sion scheme in November 1974 the accident van has helped victims of house collapse, drowning, fire and traffic accidents, Dr Panse said. It was donated to the Bombay Municipal Corporation by India Tobacco Co. Ltd., through the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee.

It is high time that something of this type is organised in Madras to help members of the public who become unfortunate vitims of road accidents.

—(*Courtesy, Medical Times, Bombay. 1974*)



"I admit I am on my honeymoon but it was the beauty of Tamil Nadu that took my eye off the road..."

Dr. Somervell Of India

Surgeon—Mountaineer—Missionary—Musician—Painter etc.

You might have noticed from the 'obit' column of our newspapers the passing away of Dr. Somervell at the age of 84 in London. Yet you may not know what a wonderful and many-faceted person he was. He served almost a life time as Surgeon at the Mission Hospital at Neyyur, S. India, where his Experience with abdominal surgery was un rivalled. He was an authority on gastro-enterology and he published his book on Stomach surgery adorned by illustrations made by him. He was a distinguished mountaineer and took part in the assaults on Mount Everest in 1922 and 1924. He came to public notice for his exemplary courage in saving four marrooned (hepasscporters) in 1924. He was a musician of note. His ability as a painter was of no mean calibre for his paintings had been Exhibited at London's Royal Academy.

This brilliant many-faceted person was a very pious christian and he put service to mankind above everything else; Indeed he was something of a 'sweitzer' to India.

During my long stay in England, I remember that my First 'christmas' was spent with his family then residing at Cambridge. One of his sons was a medical student with me but he went on to University College London while I went on to St Bartholomew's hospital from Cambridge.

In Somervell was a 'full' and meaningful life.

From page 5

all doubt that neither Gandhiji nor any other Congress leader wanted a confrontation with Britain while Japan was in virtual control of the Bay of Bengal. But Linlithgow, who was fully aware of this attitude of the Congress leaders preferred to set in motion all the powers of the executive to suppress the Quit India Movement.

The irony of the situation was never more apparent than in Nehru's decision to keep India within the Commonwealth, though Attlee, as Britain's Prime Minister, had announced in the House of Commons in February 1947 to permit India to go out, if her people so wished. The man who had made complete Independence the goal of the Congress in 1927 deliberately preferred twenty years later to remain in the Commonwealth. As he told the Asian Relations Conference in the Summer of 1947, a few weeks before our achievement of freedom,

"The freedom that we envisage is not to be confined to this section or that, or to a particular people, but must spread out to the whole human race...We seek no narrow nationalism Nationalism has a place in each country and should be fostered, but it must not be allowed to become aggressive and come in the way of international development"

Nehru accepted India's partition in a spirit of accommodation He declared,

"For generations we have dreamt and struggled for a free and independent united India...The united India that we have laboured for was not one of compulsion and coercion but a free and willing association of a free people".

MISSED OPPORTUNITY

Had this demonstration of statesmanship come earlier in our freedom struggle, success might have been ours many years before 1947, without the agonising experince of partition. Nehru's move in forming the Independence League in the late twenties strengthened Churchill's influence in Britain, enabling him to drive MacDonald out of public life and reduce his India policy to the limitations of the 1935 Constitution. In 1931, Gandhiji had made a moving appeal to Britain at the Round Table Conference to make India "an esteemed partner to share her sorrows, to take part side by side with Britain in her misfortunes". He longed for "an honourable and equal partnership between Britain and India". Had that appeal evoked an adequate response from the British side, MacDonald's commitment to India being a self-governing Dominion in a multi-racial Commwealth would have been an accomplished fact. A free India in the thirties might have altered the entire course of the world's subsequent history. Strategic errors on our part and British obduracy when success seemed to be almost within our grasp prolonged the struggle with its many twists and turns. A second world war had to be fought before India could gain her freedom from a war-weary Britain incapable, even if she wished, to maintain her hold on this country.

The Constitution, as we enacted it in 1949, was not complete: there still remained the complicated problem of the princely States whose absorption into the Indian federation had baffled success in British Viceroys. It was Sardar Patel who found the final solution. His tact, resourcefulness and generous handling of such issues as the privileges and privy purses of the rulers succeeded in bringing into a common fold the several hundred princely States scattered all over India. He considered it a small price to pay for securing the lasting unity of the country.

MESHA (ARIES)
Aswini Bharani
Krittika 1/4

THIS week is important for profession and business. Law, Journalism and dealings in real property may show improvement Tuesday to Thursday will be enjoyable in a way, despite strain. Finance is excited Public relations are helpful. Your Contacts with superiors and Government Departments will be fruitful. Health matters need attention. Domestic atmosphere is mixed.

★

VRISHABA (TAURUS)
Krittika 3/4 Rohini
Mrigashirsha 1/2

TOO much thinking about property and money matters, is indicated in the earlier part of the week. Elders need your cooperation. Human relations may provide some problems. Unless Saturn is powerful in your horoscope to do good, you will find things and relations frustrating. Pary to God. Care is necessary in travel and speculation. Nervous weakness and sudden changes in moods are likely. Tuesday and Wednesday will provide more activity and contacts.

★

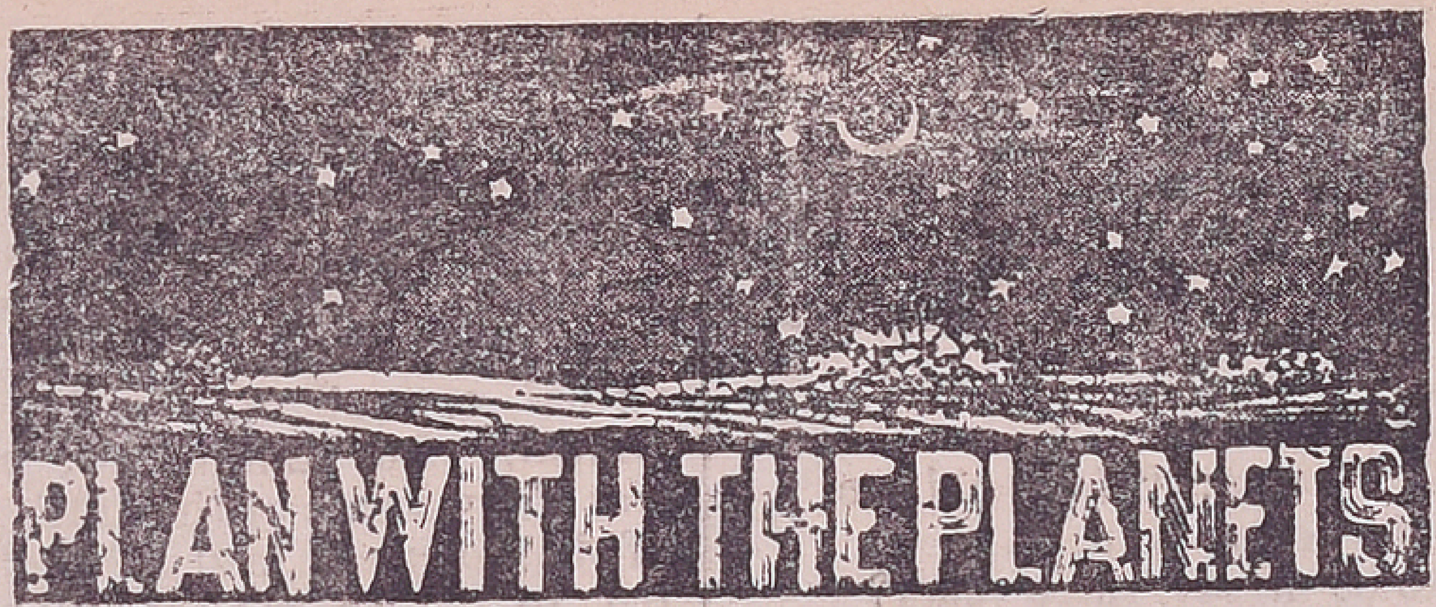
MITHUNA (GEMINI)
Mrigashirsha 1/2 Arudra
Punarvasu 3/4

PERSONAL problems are in the ascendancy. Though finance is not as bad as you think, physical exertion excitement and obstacles will be annoying. Till Tuesday, detachment is necessary. Fresh risk and emotion should be curbed. In profession, some change is likely. Patient working is necessary. Weekend is good for finance.

★

KATAKA (CANCER)
Punarvasu 1/4 Pushya
Ashlesha

THE movement of Mars, a yagakaraka in the sixth should stimulate confidence and increase your professional activity. But the mutual aspect between Saturn and Mars calls for patient handling of human relations. Do not bother much about what others say. Till Tuesday you can expect good news and productive public relations Midweek is all right for finance, though haste and speculation are to be curbed.



For the Week Feb. 9, to Feb. 15, 1975

SIMHA (LEO)
Maka Purva Palguni
Uttara Palguni 1/4

THIS week is favourable in general. Writing, meeting people and taking decisions on long standing matters are some possibilities. At home, atmosphere is normal, despite your losing temper on children and on members of opposite sex. Till Friday, there is good scope for making gains and improving your professional prospects. There is also some thinking about pilgrimage.

★

KANYA (VIRGO)
Uttara Palguni 3/4 Hastha
Chitra 1/2

THE affliction to "Suktasthana" indicates lack of peace, despite your activity. Domestic weather is extreme, both hot and cold. Health trouble is not ruled out. Purchase of property, agriculture and matters relating to travel show some delay. Children need greater attention. Speculation and some business trends attract your attention on Monday and Tuesday.

★

THULA (LIBRA)
Chitra 1/2 Swathi
Visakha 3/4

THE earlier part of the week is active. Professional work will increase in the first half of the year. In office, you may find problems in human relations. At home, there is lack of much cooperation. Do not neglect relatives. Till Tuesday, there is strain with too much thinking. Midweek is complex with financial and business problems in the forefront.

★

VRISCHIKA (SCORPIO)
Vishakha 1/4 Anuradha
Jyeshtha

THE week is mixed. Avoid travel and strain as far as possible. Health is not upto expectations. Discussions and finance call for greater care. Misunderstanding is indicated through haste. But, your efforts in getting finance may be more productive. Sunday and Monday will be useful for public relations and financial matters. At home, a number of things attract your attention. It is better to work on a priority basis. Love affairs are not smooth, as financial involvement is taxing.

★

DHANUS (SAGITTARIUS)
Mula Purva Ashadha
Uttara Ashadha 1/4

THERE is focus on human relations. Servants and property need attention. Expenses will increase. Put a stop to your wasteful activity and barren associations. Marriage talks and some financial commitments are there. Health troubles and weakness should be guarded against. Finance and human relations will agitate your mind in the early part of the week. The end is exciting in a way.

★

MAKARA (CAPRICORNUS)
Uttara Ashadha 3/4
Shravana-Dhanistha 1/2

THINGS are generally ok. But, your business or investment may not give you expected return. You will be forced to work hard. At home comforts are there. Enjoyment of luxuries, fresh purchases and efforts to celebrate marriage are indicated. Speculation is not profitable. You will do well to renew your contacts and talk to your well wishers. You may have chance to address a meeting.

★

KUMBHA (AQUARIUS)
Dhanishta 1/2 Sathabhishag
Purva Badrapada 3/4

THE general finance is not favourable. Too much expenditure and lack of adequate income will affect your thinking. Avoid speculation and harsh words. Some help from others is likely. Minor ailments like cough are seen. Domestic environement is a little exacting.

GLOSSARY

Arudra	—திருவாதிரை
Pushya	—பூசம்
Ashlesha	—ஆயில்யம்
Purva Phalguni	—பூரம்
Uttara Phalguni	—உத்திரம்
Anuradha	—அனுஷம்
Jyeshtha	—கேட்டை
Purva Ashada	—பூராடம்
Uttara Ashada	—உத்திராடம்
Shravana	—திருவோணம்
Dhanistha	—அவிட்டம்
Satha Bhishag	—சதயம்
Purva Bhadrapada	—பூரட்டாதி
Uttara Bhadrapada	—உத்திரட்டாதி

Expected letter may be delayed. Midweek is better. More attention on children and property is needed.

★

MEENA (PISCES)
Purva Badrapada 1/4
Uttara Badrapada Revati

THERE is scope for financial improvement. Despite strain and difference of opinion, your income and general status are satisfactory. Enjoyment of comforts, purchase of property, expenses and feeling of importance are indicated. There is increased activity in the earlier part of the week. Business may look up with an extra effort. In the office or home, you should control your emotion as your mind is over-active.

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Records

Raymond Kentwell, a 53-year-old Briton who holds the world record for writing letters to newspapers, has abandoned his hobby because of the drastic increase in the cost of postal services and stationery. With a daily average of 100 letters, 25,000 of his letters have been printed in periodicals in many countries.

• • •

California police discovered in a car detained near Los Angeles 8 million forged dollars in small denominations. Never before in U.S. history has such a record number of counterfeit bank-notes been seized in a single haul.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER
(OFFICE ESTD : 1924)

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Mountains Of The World Face Eco-Catastrophy

MUNICH: The "dramatic destruction of natural resources in many mountainous regions of the Third World" was debated by more than fifty specialists from fourteen countries at a conference held in Munich, Federal Republic of Germany, under the aegis of the Federal Republic International Development Foundation (DSE).

DSE, with headquarters in West Berlin, works on behalf of the Bonn Ministry of Economic Cooperation. Its Munich conference was attended by representatives of international organisations such as Unesco, FAO, the Ford Foundation and the World Wildlife Fund.

It was initiated by A. D. Moddie of India, vice-president of the Himalayan Club with the aim of soudding the alarm in view of alarming developments in mountainous countries in many parts of the world. Indiscriminate destruction of natural resources holds forth the prospect of ecological catastrophe.

The experts gathered together in Munich agreed that at the rate forests are being laid waste in a number of countries large mountain areas stand to be transformed into Alpine deserts over the next ten or twenty years

Drastic deforestation, uncoordinated development and indiscriminate land utilisation came in for criticism. Extensive areas of natural mountain environment will be lost for good.

Countries in the Mediterranean region have a long historical experience of the consequences of indiscriminate deforestation. Similar but more recent tales can be told of the United States and the Soviet Union. Europe's Alps illustrate a successful compromise between the development of thinly-populated mountainous countries and the need to preserve the natural protective function woodland performs.

One proposal made at Munich was that an institute be set up so as to make experience already gained available to interested countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. An initial report on the problems involved is to be submitted to the next session of the World Bank's advisory group on agriculture in July 1975. Unesco support has been promised.

Two pilot projects, one in Nepal, the other in the Central Andes of South America, were also mooted in Munich. The eventual ambition is to set up a special working party of specialists working internationally to make their respective contributions towards the meaningful development of the mountainous regions that are in jeopardy. But before this scientific fire brigade can be set up political support must first be canvassed.

—Werner Janssen

Syphilis Vaccine Research In Munich

MUNICH: Venereal diseases such as syphilis and gonorrhea are not only spreading at an alarming rate; apart from chastity there is no effective means of prevention. But a ray of hope is provided by research in progress at Munich University, Federal Republic of Germany, where development of a syphilis vaccine should soon be brought to a successful conclusion.

Professor Detlef Petzold, chief surgeon at the Munich skin clinic, recently described in Arztliche Praxis, the medical journal, how syphilis viruses weakened by radioactive bombardment had successfully been used to immunise laboratory animals.

Man, he noted, may not respond as satisfactorily to the vaccine. The risk of infection remains and the vaccine is as yet difficult to produce in sufficient quantities, so it may be some time before the vaccine can be declared safe for human use and marketed accordingly. Professor Petzold is nonetheless confident that syphilis will sooner or later be kept at bay all over the world with the aid of vaccination.

Gonorrhea is more problematic, he feels. Following a dose of gonorrhea the body does not develop a sufficient number of antibodies to afford protection from subsequent infection. Vaccination may yet prove the answer, Professor Petzold concludes, but it will be some time before a vaccine is developed that girds the loins against gonorrhea.— r.g.

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trips to Disneyland. It exists as a statistic of pure awe, like the number of light-years to the farthest star.

One accepts the figure; one just does not know what it means.

• • •

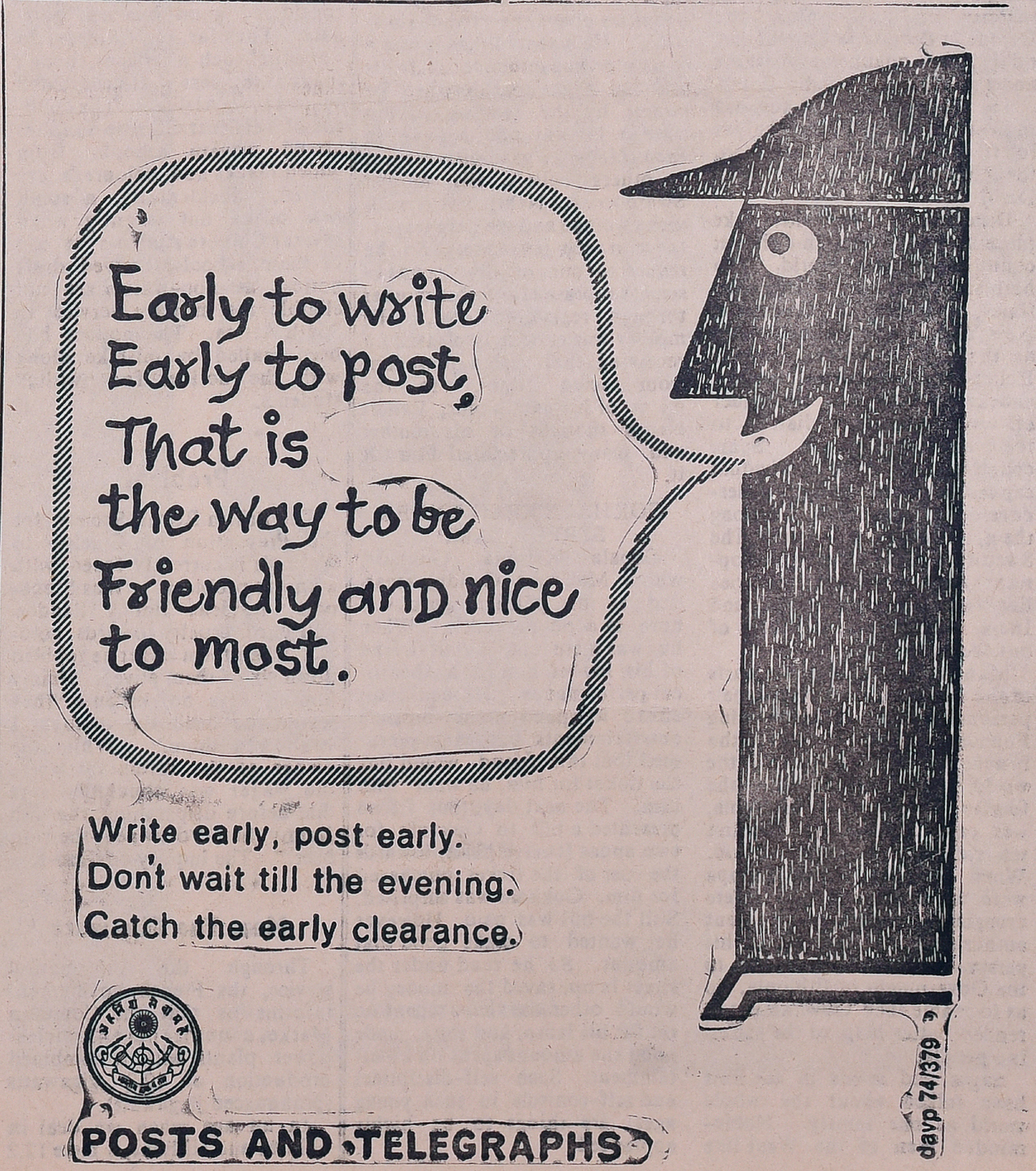
Even Mr. Rockefeller, the experts assure us, can't figure out how rich he is, what with the trusts-upon-trusts in this name and that. As for conflict of interest, almost anything that happened anywhere would affect the Rockefeller fortune. On the other hand, he is so rich that no single profit or loss would really count.

In short, he is rich to the point of meaninglessness.

There's a moral here for money snoopers, though money-snoopers won't want to get it. Their pleasure in snooping might be seriously decreased. Nevertheless, the idea is bound to sink in: Just as mega-power—nuclear energy—mocks and challenges our ordinary concepts of power, so mega-wealth mocks and challenges our ordinary concepts of wealth.

Carry the quantitative, the material to its ultimate and you get zero. Or as Finley Peter Dunne observed in writing about an earlier Rockefeller: "If you had nothing but money, you'd have nothing but money."

And that, of course, is why this Rockefeller wants to be Vice-President—even more hungrily than a poor man.



Tit-Bits On Men And Matters

By T. NEELAKANTAN
(General Knowledge Agency)

SUFFERINGS OF SOME, SOMEWHERE SHOULD EVOKE THE SYMPATHY OF EVERYONE, EVERYWHERE

When there were floods and such natural calamities in places like Kashmir, people in Southern India sympathised with the victims and rendered assistance. When there were cyclone and such disasters in places like Dhanushkodi, people in Northern India felt very much and offered their assistance to the affected people. When the whole of India was in need of sympathetic co-operation from others after Independence, countries like America helped us a great deal. When our country was short of food-grains, Russia supplied us wheat. The Captain of the Soviet ship "Ola" which brought the first consignment of wheat to India said:-"I am proud to carry the first consignment of wh at to dear Indian friends in their hour of n ed". When the people of Bangla Desh were suffering from scarcity of food-grains, the European Economic Community offered large quantities of wheat and the United Nations Emergency Operation came forward to bear the heavy freight charges for transporting that wheat from the European ports to Bangla Desh.

Disasters and calamities take place now and then in different countries of the world. To help such countries during such times, the United Nations at New York has an agency known as the United Na ions Disaster Relief Agency. This Agency endeavours its best to render eff ctive help immediately to the affected people. Some countries, in their individual capacities, help some under-developed countries. Among them, Sweden is one. The Swedish International Development Agency helped countries like Viet Nam, Bangla Desh and India, when they were in need of outside assistance.

Many rich men, in many parts of the world, have utilised their personal wealth in establishing Foundations and Trusts for the benefit of the peoples of the world. Mr. Haile Selassie, the former Emperor of Ethiopia, was said to be one of the first ten richest men in the world. When the people of Ehiopa were in distress due to severe drought, he signed a document authorising the transfer of his personal and family fortunes to the Government of Ethiopia, so as to enable that Government to render better help to the suffering people.

Sages and saints in the East have talked about the whole world as one family. Noble-minded men of the West like Thomas Paine have said :- "The whole world is my country, all mankind are my brethern...". Unless and until everyone of us think and work for the benefit of all, the future of mankind may not be bright. I am therefore anxious that this feeling of universal brotherhood should develop in the minds of men, day by day. Slogans like ' Co-religionists-unite', ' Asiatics-unite", "Coloured people-unite", should disappear and slogans like "Humans of the world-unite" should appear befor the eyes of everyone, everywhere, everytime, So that any man can live in any part of the world with freedom, happiness peace.

PANDIT NEHRU AND 'PANCHAMRITHAM'

In 1936, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was on tour in Tamil Nadu. When he went to Palani, he was presented with a Welcome Address and a cup containing the famous Palani Panchamritham. After the meeting was over, he made enquiries about the 'panchamritham'. He was told that it was a temple prasadam made of fruits and that it was considered to be sacred by the Hindus. Even though he did not believe in such things, he gave due respect to others' beliefs. His mother Swarooparani Nehru was a religious woman and she gave importance to such prasadams. So, he requested one of his friends to send that prasadam to his mother through registered post. His mother was extremely pleased on receiving that sacred prasadam from sacred Palani. In the midst of his hectic tour, Pandit Nehru thought of his mother and many appreciated him for it.

GOKHALE READ UNDER STREET LAMP

Gopala Krishna Gokhale, whom Mahatma Gandhi regarded as his political guru, was born in a poor family. When he was a stu ent, a rich friend of his, invited him for a theatrical performance. He could not afford to spend money on such entertainments but as he presumed that this friend would buy the ticket for him, he went with him. The next day, that friend presented a bill to Gokhale for two annas (twelve paise) towards the cost of the ticket purchased for him. Gokhale was surprised. Still the bill was paid. However he wanted to make good that amount. So he read under the street lamp, saved the money he would otherwise have spent on oil for his lamp, and thus made good the amount spent on entertainment. Such self-disciplines and self-controls in such young ages, are things to be highly applauded.

STRANGE, BUT TURE

How To Beat Inflation

"They have no bread? Then let them eat cake!" is said to have been Marie Antoinette's suggestion to the starving poor. Similarly ingenious is the anti-inflation advice Margaret Thatcher, British opposition Conservative spokesman on the economy, gives in an interview in "Refirement Choice." What housewives should do, she intimates, is hoard food. She herself, she said, had enough canned food stocked up to last for several years. Part of the stock, it appears had been laid in by her late mother, a grocer's wife.

* * *

Apartheid Logic

Hitler Germany had a caste of "honorary Aryans" who enjoyed special rights and privileges, although the purity of their "Aryan blood" was often doubtful. The Republic of South Africa also has its select caste of 'honorary whites." They include persons of Japanese descent who, although "yellow," are considered good business partners. Thus far, the Chinese do not enjoy such privileges, though they are less discriminated against than Africans. The children of wealthier Chinese families attend private schools from which blacks and coloureds are barred. Incidentally, a small row broke out recently when several Chinese students at one of these schools received draft notices as non-whites are not eligible for military service in South Africa. The notices had been mailed by mistake along with the notices for "white" students.

* * *

Problem

The British Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is currently faced with a knotty problem. Was Stockport resident Jimmy Padden guilty of cruelty towards goldfish when for a wager he gobbled down six of them alive. Jimmy himself says no, because "they would be dead the moment I swallowed them." While the owner of the restaurant where the wager was concluded says that before dispatching the fish Jimmy had "drowned them in beer." The inquiry continues.

* * *

Meet The Gigawatt

Through the information service, the French government informs us that the Common Market countries have 42 nuclear power plants with a combined production of 12.2 gigawatts (pronounced jiggawatt).

In an age when we deal in billions and trillions, a mere 12.2 of anything sounds pitifully small So we investigated further and found that in metric terminology a gigawatt (from the Greek for great). A megawatt, of course, is 1,000 kilowatts or a million watts. And 1,000 gigawatts is a terawatt (from the Greek for monstrous). The world's total electric power production capacity is barely one terawatt.

The prefixes apply to another metric measures as well. For example, if you head east on Chicago Avenue at sunrise and go straight for just one-seventh of a terameter, you will hit the sun.

And if inflation gets much worse, we'll be keeping our accounts in gigadollars.

—*Chicago Tribune*

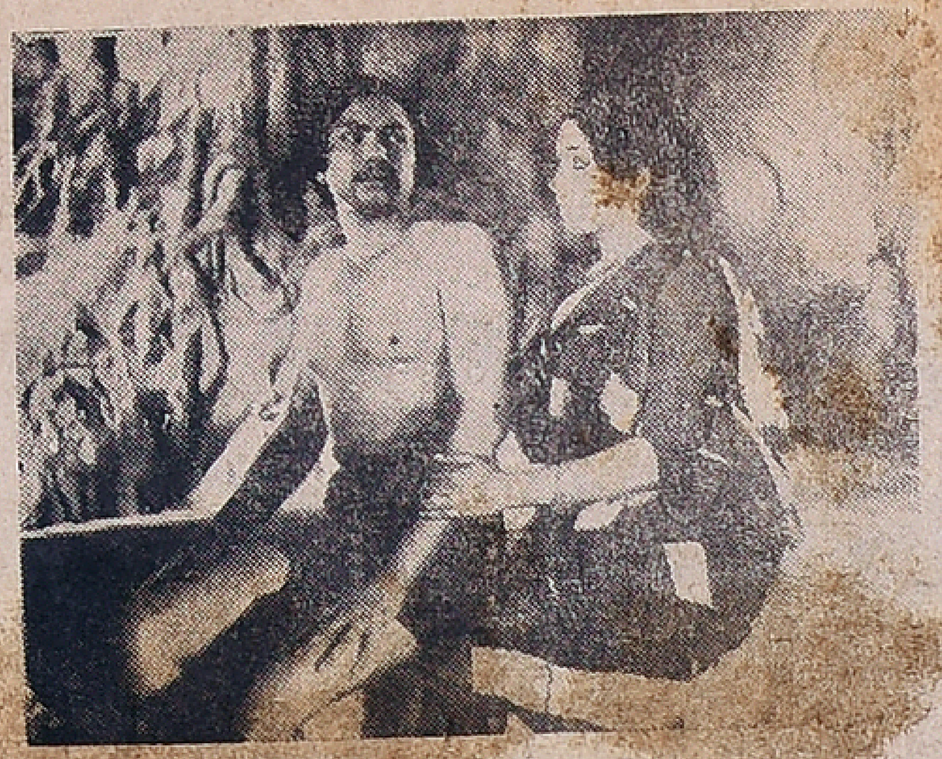
From page 3

Pakistanis, Bangladeshis or the West Indians, but the continued smuggling into the country from India is a source of embarrassment for Britions and also for the Indian communities here, who have legally settled. There have been instances of Police harassment of Indians because of mistaken identity or for other reasons. There is a tendency in some areas for the Police to look upon all 'coloured' people with suspicion. Indian citizens alleged to have entered illegally rot in detention centres for periods, until investigations are completed. What is the Government of India doing about all this? Judging by reactions here and in India very little. Is it not the concern of a Government to ascertain whether its citizens undergo hardship, harassment, discrimination and humiliation abroad, irrespective of their actions? Is it not its duty to protect them and prevent others from committing similar offences in future? Remedies to ensure that this miserable trade does not blight the good name of India or its relations with Britain should be taken at the source of the crime.

There should be controls and more stringent ones, on the issue of passports, and anyone—the public or the Government officials—found guilty of irregularities should be severely dealt with. Thorough investigations should be made and proceedings brought against people returned as illegal immigrants. There should be closer liaison between Britain and India, through the respective High Commissioners. The Government in India should mount a high powered propaganda by all the media at its command, in the regions of the North mostly affected and expose the vile racket and bring to heel the culprits.

Top & Right
Acrobatic numbers.

<— The Juggler Nikolai Kyss performing



Jayanthi and Chandrasekar in the Malayalam film "Vilakkappatta Kani" released at Little Anand Madras. Directed by S. R. Puttanna the film is based on a story by Bharani Sudha. Ranga Rao has scored the music and Abhaya Dev has provided the screenplay and dialogue.

New face Sripriya has made a mark by her acting in the Tamil film "Thottothellam Poonahum" produced by Geethachitra.

★

The Bharathanatya arangetram of Kumari Anuradha a student of late Padmasri K N. Dandayadapani Pillai s "Natyakalalayam," was held on January 25, at Music Academy Hall, Madras. Mr. K. K. Shah, Governor of Tamil Nadu, presided and Mr. Justice S. Mohan was the chief guest.

Anuradha, daughter of Mr. V. R. Biksheswaran, a leading advocate of the Madras High Court, is a student of Sacred Heart High School, Presentation Convent, Madras.

Anuradha's debut performance was appreciated by the audience present.

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